Bombay Branch,
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,499—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th „	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 16th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Schmitz	24th June 1905.
DUMBIA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

S. S. "KNIGHT BACHELOR," SAILING to MARSEILLES direct about the 10th of June. Fare to Marseilles is Rs. 350, and Fare to Dunkirk Rs. 420. Good accommodation and food also, fitted up with Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	„ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	6th	June.
ARABIA	G. Red	3598	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5121	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on or about 30th May, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed.

FOR MARMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,900 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 30th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th „ „
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURRES, etc.	1 12 „

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0 27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33	0

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REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

New York, CALCUTTA
AND EVERYWHERE.
WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SULTAN	2881	Barmeister	5th June
* REICHSTAG	2086	Iole	19th June

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay 9th May, 1905.

S. S. "STANLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th May, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE UP and DOWN POONA MAIL TRAINS will continue TO STOP at NERAL until the 25th June, 1905, to pick up and set Down Passengers.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th May, 1905.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Messrs HARRY TESSMANN and MAX ROMMEL jointly TO SIGN OUR FIRM by per procuration.

A. BLASCHECK. & CO.

Bombay, 27 May, 1905.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, GERMAN COURSE.

ALL whose professional duties make a knowledge of German necessary or desirable, are informed that a GERMAN COURSE will commence at St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, next July, provided a sufficient number of applications are received in time. The course will last two years. For particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD the VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of MANECKBAI widow of JOSHI LILADAR MAWJI DHAKI, Late of Bombay, Poshkarna Hindu Inhabitant unemployed, deceased.

JOSHI DAMODHAR DAYAL DHAKI, of Bombay, Poshkarna Brahamin, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi outside the Fort, being one of the two Executors according to tenor thereof mentioned in the said Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Five and in the 5th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 18th day of May, 1905.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & KAMDAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.

OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.

Price list on application.

Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age. HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FAZUL HUSSEIN SHAIKH KIKABHOY, KHERSHEDALLI SHAIKH KIKABHOY, and ABDULLABHOY SHAIKH KIKABHOY, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Bhindi Bazaar or M. Street or Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Shaikh Kikabhoy Mulla Shaikh Tyeb, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 134, containing by admeasurement (48 6-9) Sq. Yards be the same, little more or less, Registered in the Books of the Fazandar under No. 118, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Bhindy Bazaar or M. Street or Parel Road, on the North by the house of Arab Towkel Salleman and on the South by the house of Orah Caderbhoy Jariwalla.

Any person having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid properties whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease gift, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known in writing to us the Undersigned at their Office No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, within, 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim if any such exist.—Dated at Bombay the 29th day of May, 1905.

MAGONLAL, JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay, are hereby requested TO PAY into the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, in the Town Custom House the GROUND RENT for 1904-05 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing this the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 as amended by Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1900 by attachment and sale of their properties either moveable or immoveable or both. The attention of the holders of Land is especially drawn to Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1900 under which notice fees are recoverable from them if the Ground Rent is not paid at or within the time when it becomes payable.

The special attention of holders of PENSION and TAX land is invited to the option of redemption allowed by Government under which they can make their Lands freehold in perpetuity on payment in one lump sum of 30 times the annual cess on their Lands.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M., on week days other than Saturday, or after 12-30 P.M., on Saturday

J. R. MARTIN,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 8th April, 1905.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	5	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	6	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge One Rupee.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Flamingo, 2150 tons, Captain H Dunckley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain W J D Guy, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE H M S Redbreast, Lieut-Commander H G C Somerville, sailed on Sunday for Colombo.

THE steamer Palamball, 2593 tons, Captain E Mahn, sailed yesterday for Barcelona, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shahristan, 1800 tons, Captain C D Sadler, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Perim, in ballast.

THE steamer Aroscastle, 2869 tons, Captain E W Day, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gymeric, 2598 tons, Captain H G Thomson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 18th May, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scalde, 3438 tons, Captain Geo Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 7th May, with a general cargo of rice and grain and one cabin and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2156 tons, Captain W Moxon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 30th April via coast ports, brought a general cargo and 31 deck passengers.

THE German East Line steamer Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain C Burneister, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Zanzibar 17th May, brought a general cargo, and Mr Olivier, Mr Archer and six passengers.

THE steamer Secunder, 1073 tons, Captain C W Brebner, F R G S, F S A, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius 15th May, with a cargo of sugar and Mr P Barlow, Mr G Law, three others, and 98 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3855 tons; Captain S Tomanovich, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Godrey, Mr Perinlzer, Rev Mr W R Miller and Mr H J Harintz.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Englnd			M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Arcadia	3513	Cubitt			P & O Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Idar	2616	Milne			K Nixon & Co
Nadir	2041	Collier	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
Okhla	3536	Wilsher			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	13-6	P & O Co
Islami	1604	Hughes	Jeddah	1-6	B & P S N Co
Gymeric	2598	Thomson			
Secunder	1073	Brebner			H S Sidick
Stanley Hall	2660	Nuttall			Nixon & Co
Landoura	2156	Moxon			M M & Co
Bundesrath	1316	Tere			A Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis	M'seilles	3-6	T M & Co
B	Clan Chattan	2500	Weir	Dunkirk	7-6	F Muir & Co
D&E	Diego Suarez	2477	LeMond	Dunkirk	3-6	K N & Co
F	Zinnia	2239	Clarke	Hull	1-6	R A Willis
F	Sealda	3438	Tyrrell			N F M M & Co
G	Sultan	1781	Barinester	Zanziba	5-6	A Strandes
H	Prome	2299	Field	Marseilles	1-6	K Nixon & Co
K	Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul	H'burg	15-6	W & A G Co
M	Lord Kelvin	2138	Beckerley	Calcutta	29-5	W & A G Co
M	Union La Dique ship	222	Rault	Seichelles	12-6	G M Abo
O	Putiala	1929	Scott	Zanzibar	30-5	M M & Co
Q	Shahristan	1860	Sadler	Leith	17-6	E Latham & Co
100 ton crane						
	Lama	940	Neilson	K'chi	2-6	M M & Co
P D 30 ton crane.						
	Puri	643	Ahmed	M'lors	1-6	Shepred & Co
P. D. H. W.						
	Ponani	552	Mohamed	B'negor	30-5	Shped & Co
	Indraveti	513	Mohamed	K'chi	20-5	Shped & Co
	Courland	760	Ebrahim		1-6	Shped & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Clan Urquhart	3757	McPherson	L'pool	31-5	F M & Co
2	Masellia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	6-6	W & A G& Co
3	Springwell	1943	Woodruff	Antwerp	3-6	M M & Co
4	Morocco	2476	Boxhall	K'chi	2-6	F Muir & Co
5	Trieste	3203	Mistrorigo	Trieste	2-6	A L S N Co
6	Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith	China	3-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2441	Mosca	Trieste	7-6	A L S N Co
8	China	3999	Zomanovich	China	30-5	A L Co
	Schoenfels	3709	Denker	K chi	3-6	Glade & Co
10&11	Simla	3828	Summers	China	30-5	P & O Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	10-5	P & O Co
14	Madura	1273	Bamber	Persian Gulf	30-5	M M & Co
V. D. H. W.						
	Dwarka	762	LeGrand		Busreh 1-6	MM & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Stanley Hall s	Nuttall	Liverpool, April 28
29	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius, May 15
	Gymeric s	Thomson	Calcutta, May 18
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	H M S Redbreast	Somerville	Colombo
29	Aroscastle s	Day	Baltimore
	Palamball s	Mahn	Barcelona

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Beme, Guy, for Rangoon
,, Flamingo, Dunckley, for Calcutta
,, China, Tomanovich, for Kobe
,, Madura, Bombay, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Shahristan, for Antwerp, &c
,, Laudaura, for Calcutta, &c
,, Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c
,, Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
23	Clan Macdonald	Liverpool
25	Hohenfels	Antwerp
25	Waroonga	Rangoon
26	Florida	Pondichery
26	Babalan	Tuticorin

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Singapore on 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Urquhart s—325 bales wool H A M Oosman 92 bales wool B Hurphum; 10 bales wool The Bombay Company; 1437 cwts oil cakes New Mofussel Co; 4000 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhoy 32 bales wool B R Abirchand; 66 bales wool M Ramjidas; 6000 cwts bone meal M Jamal 19 bales wool M Jaitha; 11 bales wool N Goculdas; 45 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 40 bales wool N Mytta; 365 bales wool M Jaitha; 606 cwts myraboliam; P Jathabhoy.

Masselia s—33 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee 18 bales wool T Chimand s; 400 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 cwts oil cakes and 2763 cwts methleyseed Baner and Krause; 39 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool D Nagjee; 750 cwts wheat sweeping H Kanji.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—237 cwts dry ginger V Hurridas

FOR BARCELONA.

Promo s—21000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros
Mussilias —85 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR HULL.

Baron Innerdale s—78000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 4009 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhoy

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—50 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 513 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—550 bales cotton Glade and Co; 165 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 425 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 115 bales hide fleshing M J Joomabhoy and Co; 3 bales cotton fly P H Chicbgar and Co; 162 cwts gum and 100 cwts sheltings H Virdjur; 193 bales cotton fly K Visramand Co; 525 cwts manure M Somjee; 501 cwts mustards seed and 200 cwts turmeric Baner and Krause; 56 bales cuttica Ralli Bros; 2 pots rosa oil and Baner and Kraus 1 bale cotton carpet Alea Schwerger and Co; 37 cwts cutchoora D Gungadas; 547 cwts gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—798 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1549 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 114 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

Imperator s—1 case greenstone J M Salemahomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Diego Suarez s—12481 cwt linseed and 15900 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros; 487 cwt rapeseed H Kanji; 2000 cwt linseed J Fachiri.

Kt Bachelor s—1000 cwt horns J M Rahimtoola; 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Diego Suarez s—1450 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—700 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 350 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Simla s—4 cwt ivory M N Gobhai and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—47 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 20 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 43 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 22 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 29 chests opium N J Abraham; 14 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 20 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—1500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 37 cwt googal 7 cwt selarus 5 cwts black aloes and 82 cwt olibanum D Vullibhoy and Co; 52 cwt ooplate 70 cwt bdellium and 62 cwts dry fruit D Nathoo and Co.

Simla s—1 case saffron M M Essabhoy; 1 box cow bazaar P F Talati; 8 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 11 chests opium Talati and Co; 25 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co.

10, Blaithroyd, Southowram, Halifax, Eng.

In Dec., 1899, I was cured of piles by Doan's Ointment. I want to say now—20 months after—that this cure has been permanent, and that I have had no return of the old complaint. (Signed) Matthew Farrar. (Of all Chemists.)

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.
NEW ARRIVALS

BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL, 1905. Rs. 13 2
LE NU AU SALON
Part 1, Rs. 3-12
Complete in 2 Parts.
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BACCARAT
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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

STOP YOUR COUGH IMMEDIATELY

and prevent any danger of Pneumonia or other serious Consequences by taking

Dr. FERDINAND'S PULMONIA.

An invaluable Remedy for Colds, Coughs Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all irritations of the Chest and Throat.

One trial will prove its efficacy.

SOLE AGENTS:
BEYNON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
55 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND 52 WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 27.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1/8	= − 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 Co. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 13/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1/8	= + 1/16
2 months hence	26 13/16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	58 7/8	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18	= + 1/2
Berlin ,,	20·49	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 1/8	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 ,, ,, ,,	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3/8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 7/8 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 1 1/2 sellers, tone steady.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 41 1/2 sellers, tone quiet
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 13 1/2 sellers, tone steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 unchanged

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed moderate business. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·58 — 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 34,000 bales. Futures closed quiet but steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·46	4·47	4·48
+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·48	4·48	4·48
+1	+1	+1
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·45	4·49	4·49
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports	18,000	bales
Do last year	2,000	do
Exports to Great Britain	27,000	do
Do do Continent	9,000	do
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	8·60 + 10	
Futures, month of July	8·15 + 12 a	
Do. do. December	8·30 + 12 b	

a Advanced owing to firm cables.
b Advanced owing to support by New Orleans bull.

IN NEW ORLEANS—		
Spot	8 7/16 + 1/8	
Futures, month of August	8·25 + 18	
Do. do. November	8·25 + 18	
Tone at close	firm.	
Stock in London	12,000	bales
Total visible supply	2,930,000	,,
Quantity in sight	12,160,000	,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 27th May 1905:—

Cotton	10,839	bales.
Wheat	34,923	cwts.
Linseed	26,982	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,978	do
Gingellyseed	444	do
Poppyseed	4,047	do
Groundnuts	457	do
Castorseed	1,349	do
Rice	1,254	do
Myrabollams	1,008	do
Cottonseed	16,417	do
Mowraseed	nil	
Gram	1,351	do
Joowar	14,819	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, MAY 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone steadier.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3Months Sight, D.A.	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	169 1-2 to 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	137 1-2
Shanghai 30 do.	193
Japan 30 do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·11
1st Settlement	98·10
2nd do	98·7

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 11th May 5 do.
Bank of Bombay cash balance is 16 lakhs down.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.	
LINSEED—Tone firm.		
Ready	7 11 6	
September	8 0 0	
RAPESEED—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 10 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7 2 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7 4 0	
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.		
Ready	8 2 0	
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.		
Ready	28 0 0	
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.		
White Delhi ready	4 11 6	per cwt.
Do. Do forward	4 11 0	do.
Jubbulpore, Pissi	29 8 0	per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—strong.

Estimated sales	10,000 bales
Imports	23 000 ,,

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·56	4·57	4·58
+10	+10	+10
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·58	4·58	4·58
+10	+10	−10
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·58	4·58	4·59
+10	+10	+10

COTTON.—The local market is very firm, and prices are advancing. The strong advices from America and Liverpool are bringing out buyers, and exporters are more in evidence. Mills are also buying fairly freely, and the demand all round is good. Sellers are firm and are obtaining the prices asked. The "Sutta" market is firm, in the absence of sellers, and Good Broach for 15th to 25th March 1906 is quoted Rs. 239.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	178	166	...	May delivery.
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	187	177	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	186	176	...	
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	191	184	...	
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	181	175	
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	183	177	
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	193	186	...	
Karanja do. (M.-G)				
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Comra, good staple (M.-G.)	202	195	...	
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	195	187	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	200	194	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	212	208	204	
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	197	190	...	
Do (H.-G.)	194	187	179	
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	215	
Westerns	...	...	197	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 20th May on compared with the statement of the 27th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 20. Rs.	May 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,49,643	68,01,034
Public Deposits at Branches	79,12,904	82,42,212
Other Deposits	6,32,94,159	6,04,27,507
Post Bills	15,722	15,722
Sundries	22,85,604	23,57,267
Rs.	9,91,58,032	9,62,43,742
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,11,47,569	1,10,95,614
Other authorised Securities	33,43,299	33,08,765
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,12,75,834	1,21,20,014
Loans do. do. do.	1,04,21,987	1,00,92,256
Bills discounted and purchased	3,68,51,352	3,48,50,097
Dead Stock	2,87,599	2,86,120
Stamps and Stationery	3,627	3,564
Balances with other Banks	5,77,680	8,20,352
Sundries	3,07,183	3,34,938
Cash	2,49,41,902	2,33,32,022
R.	9,91,58,032	9,62,43,742

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May, 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Rai Bahadur Nava Gopal Sarkar, an Extra Assist Commissioner in Berar are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the 28th May.

Mr L W King C S I is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 11th April.

The services of Mr R E V Arbuthnot of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma with effect from the 21st May.

The services of Mr J B Brunyate of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Finance Depart with effect from the 30th June or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal—Capt A C MacGilchrist MB, IMS, Capt A G McKendrick MB, IMS, Capt H B Foster IMS and Lieut C A Gourlay MB, IMS.

The services of Major W G Hodgson Assist Cantonment Magist Mhow are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as a cantonment magistrate.

The services of Mr L B Goad District Superint of Police on special duty are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the 1st April.

The Rev P G Bruce Austin a chaplain on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment is appointed to the chaplain of Nasirabad Rajputana with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties there.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (CIVIL WORKS).

The services of Mr J A Devenish Executive Engineer 1st Grade United Provinces were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Depart from the 17th Oct and not 18th Oct as stated in P W Dept Notification No 28 dated the 19th Jan 1905.

The Govr-Gel in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation Roads and Buildings Branch with effect from the dates specified.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the misconduct of Karadibavi Venkataramanayya Lakshmana Rao lately a Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency he is hereby deprived of the title of Diwan Bahadur which was conferred on him as a personal distinction.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr F Feez as acting Consul for Germany at Akyab during the absence of Mr M Krauss.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Max Mierech as acting Consul for Germany at Madras during the absence of Mr Fritz Theodor Simon.

The Govr Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Khan Bahadur Hadji Mirza Shujaut Ali Beg as acting Consul Genl for Persia at Calcutta during the absence of Mirza Mahmoud Khan Molekhan-us-Sultan.

Lieut Col C F Minchin D S O an officiating Political Agent of the 2rd class is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 15th May 1905 combined with furlough for five months and two days under Articles 233 and 308 b of the Civil Service Regulations.

Capt L B H Haworth a Political Asst of the 3rd class is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul of Kerman.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Mr J S Milne Assist Accountt Gen Bombay is with effect from the 14th of May 1905 granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days and furlough for ten months and ten days in continuation.

The services of Mr G C Hart are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the 13th of May 1905.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India: Second Lieutenant Walter Thyne—3rd April 1903.

Col W duG Gray C B India Army Colonel on the Staff Multan Brigade to officiate in command of the Jullundur Brigade vice Brigadier General J A H Pollock C B on leave.

The following promotion is made subject to His Majesty's approval; Brevet To be Colonel Lieutenant Col Herbert Frecheville Smyth Ramsden Controller of Military Accounts.

Ordnance Departmen Southern Circle. Store Sergt Charle James Payn to be Sub Conductor with effect from the 11th March 1905 vice Sub Conductor Joseph Charlton proceeded to China.

"ALL OVER THE WORLD."

AN OLD SOLDIER, CURED OF SEVERE INDIGESTION, TELLS WHY AND WHERE HE RECOMMENDS MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

"I have since then recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the Gold Coast especially."

This is the statement of a veteran soldier of the British army, who was born in the West Indies, served in the Ashanti war and is still in "the service being employed by the Army Service Corps in the Military Stores at Port Elizabeth. He had suffered for years from indigestion in Jamaica and has since felt its distressing pains and disablements in Africa. In all cases, on both sides of the world, he turned for actual help, for relief, to Mother Seigel's Syrup chiefly because his own mother had used it successfully with him and others of her children.

Mr. Carter is a native of Kingston, Jamaica, near which city his father carried on a large plantation. He enlisted in the First West India Regiment and was promoted through various ranks to that of Quarter-Master-Sergeant, serving, in all for 27 years. He lives now at 25 Frere Street, South End, Port Elizabeth. His experience has been so widespread and unique that what he says is of particular interest, so we give his letter, dated November 21, 1904, just as it was received.

THE SOLDIER'S OWN STORY.

"I cannot recollect the exact date of my first attack of indigestion, but anyway I was a Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 1st British West India Regiment at the time and stationed at Kingston, I used to feel out of sorts: I always felt as though I had eaten too much, even though, in fact, it would be the smallest morsel, I had a blown-out, puffed-up, sensation after each meal and I can assure you I felt miserable.

Remembering that my parents had used Mother Seigel's Syrup for the younger members of our family and as they pinned their faith to Mother Seigel's curative powers, I considered I would not go far wrong by giving it a trial myself. I had suffered for three years and was determined to get rid of my trouble some how. I was walking up Orange Street, Kingston Jamaica, when I came to Dr. Goddous chemist shop and there I purchased a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup. I used it for about two months at the end of which I found I had no further need of medicines or doctors; I was completely cured.

I have since then (recommended) Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the GoldCoast especially where I had to give myself another course of Seigel's owing to the severe climatic conditions and the generally unhealthy condition of our living. I am still enjoying good health and pleased to be able to give you this statement."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

U. S. A.

MARRIAGE.

GOHEEN—EWING—May 25, in Pittsburgh, U S A, Robert Harold Goheen, M D, eldest son of Rev J M Goheen, to Anna Kezia, second daughter of Rev J C R Ewing. (By cable).

SOUTH AFRICA.

DEATH.

BARKER—At the Military Hospital, Naval Hill, Bloemfontein, C R C South Africa, George St Vincent Thomas Barker, the dearly beloved youngest son of Mr and Mrs T W Barker, 5th Dragoon Guards, aged 8 months and 26 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FORESTIER WALKER—May 25, at Murree, the wife of Major Claude Forestier Walker, R G A, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HEMINGWAY—May 24, at Simla, Kitty, the dearly loved wife of H E Hemingway, I C S, Central Provinces.

IN THE EVENT OF A WEAK CHEST

Phthisis, Bad Cough, or Chest Affections generally

KEMP'S PULMOTONES,

Tablets composed of those properties best calculated to heal up and restore the torn and wasted tissues, strengthening and sustaining them, are in the forefront of curative medicines.

They not only relieve the chest, but improve the health and appetite generally.

Price per bott. Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m., Sun sets 6h. 32m. High water 9-27m., 9-0a; Low water, 2-36m., 2-54a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Alcock Ashdown and Company, opposite Victoria Docks, 5 p. m

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Chundamull Bhowanidas, a mercer, having his place of business at Musjid Bunder Road, has reported to the police that his shop was broken into during Saturday night, and silk of various kinds of the value of Rs. 722 carried away. The entrance into the house was effected by removing tiles on the roof.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Baboo Yesco, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty, was at work at a house in course of construction at Walkeshwar Road on Sunday, when he accidentally fell from the roof to the ground below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. He received injury to his head which resulted in death shortly after the accident.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Reunion, Mauritius and Tamatave via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. tomorrow and on Thursday, the 31st May and 1st June. —A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6 a. m. on Thursday the 1st June.

DEATH OF AN EDUCATED HINDOO LADY.—It was with deep regret that her friends learned of the death of Bai Krishnabai on the 23rd instant, the only daughter of Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram. The deceased lady was one of the very few educated ladies of the Telugu community and had a very fair knowledge of English and Marathi. She was naturally of a kind and sympathetic disposition and her loss at such an early age of 18 years will be deeply felt, not only by her parents, but also by their friends and those who came in contact with her.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt. Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

A Summer Idyll	Hiawatha	Moret
Overture	Hungarian	Kehr Bela
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Polka Cornet Solo	Star of England	J Farrell
Selection	San Toy	S Jones
Valse	Bei Unos'haus	Joh Strauss

PRESENTATION TO A PRINTER.—On Saturday last Mr. Gerald L. Chard, Manager of the machine and press Departs. of the B. E. S's Press, was entertained by the workmen under him on the occasion of his severing his connection with the Press. Mr. Costorphan read an address and on behalf of the staff presented Mr. Chard with a massive gold ring. He eulogised Mr. Chard's services and wished him every success in his new post. After refreshments were served, the party dispersed with prolonged cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Chard. Mr. Chard leaves early next week to join the Bengal Printing Co., Calcutta.

DROWNED HIMSELF.—About half-past 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Damloola Talaloola, aged twenty, a kalasee, employed on board the steamship Lord Kelvin, now lying in the Prince's Dock, suddenly jumped overboard into the sea. A cousin of his, who was also on board at the time, jumped after him, but failed to rescue him. A rope was then lowered by the third officer who also jumped into the water and succeeded in getting the drowned man on board. Life was nearly extinct. An effort was made to resuscitate him, but without success. Enquiries showed that the deceased had been recently suffering from fever. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, yesterday, the Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A LASCAR IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Power charged Ismail Hoosain, a Mahomedan lascar on board the P. and O. s. s. "Persia" with having in his possession a gold curbchain, bracelets and other articles aggregately valued at about Rs. 30, for which he could not satisfactorily account as to how he came by them. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused, who in pleading guilty, said he found these articles about five or six months ago on the hurricane deck of the P. and O. s. s. "Oceania" which was then proceeding to Sydney. On Saturday last, he went to Zaveri Bazaar to show those articles to a goldsmith to ascertain whether they were of real gold or not, when he was arrested on suspicion and trying to sell them. The Magistrate, after recording evidence in the case, convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CELEBRATIONS AT PALITANA.—A Palitana correspondent wires yesterday as follows:—An auspicious day of Shravaks, buildings and commencement of Pinjarapole and Dharamsala in, Agency village, Rohisala territory. To-day at nine o'clock in the morning Sheth Chamanbhai Lalbhai Nagarsheth of Ahmedabad performed the opening ceremony by his noble hands, canonically and with pomp, wishing prosperity of this future Nagar and paid rupees 201 in the list and recommended others to give encouragement in such work. The commencement of this list was made by the noble advice of Maharaj Hansivijiyaji by Vadnagars Sheth Bhichand Jethabhai paying a large sum of rupees 300 and got a good sum to be filled in the said list keeping Moonim Doolabhji with him from other persons and the list is still continued. It is to be delighted that notwithstanding the work of Vadnagar Panjarrpole treatment of two thousand beasts is very difficult in this critical time, still Sheth Nagindas came here for the above mentioned business and invited talukdars thandar, fozdar and in additions to that did much expense inviting gatraloos to make darshan of the small temple of Rohisalas Pag and gave benefit of bathing in the river Shetrunji and gave dinner and Bhatoo to all about five hundred men who had taken part in this assembly and wished long life and prosperity of his Royal Highness Emperor Edward VII, and all were much obliged to Sheth Chimanbhai Lalbhai for taking part and trouble in this auspicious work."

THE FRAUDULENT JEW MERCHANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Murray charged Soloman Rahiman, a Jew, aged thirty, with cheating thirty-two native merchants in respect of gold embroidery of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,400. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused, it may be, remembered, accompanied by an old Jew, who is still at large, called upon several merchants of the city and obtained from them goods on approval and also on credit, promising to pay for them within three days. But no payments were made in the time and both the accused and the goods, which they had stored in a warehouse, disappeared. Out of the thirty-two charges only three were proceeded with against the accused. The complainants in these three cases were Guneshdas Kefoomull, Oomaji Okaji and Burjorji Kawasji and they were cheated in respect of goods of the value of Rs. 633, Rs. 251, and Rs. 202, respectively. It was stated that Ezekiel Sassoon had left Bombay for Bussera and the goods had been traced on their way to that port and the police had taken necessary steps to stop their delivery. It was argued on behalf of the defence that whatever Ezekiel might have done with the goods and whatever dishonesty might have actuated him to commit the offence, the accused was only a dupe of the man and acted as his servant and was not responsible for his master's action. His Worship in desposing of the case held that there could be no doubt that the goods were obtained without any intention of paying for them and that the purchases were fraudulently made. The accused was privy to the fraud. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to an aggregate term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 600 or in default to suffer six months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

OLD OFFENDERS SEVERELY DEALT WITH.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, a young Mahomedan named Mahomed Yakub stood charged with the theft of a watch and silver chain valued at Rs. 24 belonging to one Lakhmidas Chapsey. Mr. Sorabji Navroji of the G.I.P. Railway Police prosecuted.

Evidence showed that on the morning of Sunday last when the complainant was standing at the Masjid Bunder Station the accused picked his pocket. But before he could take to his heels, he was arrested with the stolen property in his hands. The accused pleaded not guilty saying it was a fabricated charge against him. He admitted having come out of jail only three days ago after his sixth conviction.

His Worship in disposing of the case, convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months of which were to be spent in solitary confinement. He was also ordered to receive twenty stripes and to report his residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

Pandu Narayan, another old offender, who bore nine previous convictions to his name was charged before Mr. Kersondas Chabildass, with picking the pocket of one Gandu Apagi and thereby removing Rs. 49 in cash out of his pocket.

After evidence having been recorded in the case, the Magistrate in convicting the accused sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment. The accused was further ordered to pass three months in solitary confinement, and to receive thirty stripes, and to report his residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged	46,250	15
J. H. Du Bombay	50	0
H. W. Bernstein	10	0
H. E. B	20	0
Harkorbai widow of Damoderdas Tapidas	50	0
Kurwa and Kajiji	125	0
Collection taken at United F. C. Mission Alibag	18	8
Narandas Rajaram and Co	250	0
In memory of our beloved son Pudumji	10	0
Total...	46,784	7

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brush, Capt J E B
Cleoris, Maj V C
Owen, Mr and Mrs A C and child
Palliser, H J W
Whitehead, Miss C M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Brett, Mr F L
Davies, Mr and Mrs T C
Longmuir, Mr J
Mellis, V C, Lt-Col C G
Macphail, Miss A M
McConnell, Mr J A
Moore, Rev H S
Reeves, Lt-Col F C
Skipwith, Mr A N

FROM BRINDISI—Dudgeon, Capt R de S

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI—Meslen, Mr P P

THE "Evangelische Kirchen Zeitung" publishes the report of a hitherto unpublished address delivered by the German Emperor at the swearing-in of recruits at Wilhelmshaven on March 9. The report says that the Emperor referred to the heroic deeds of the Japanese, which, he said, sprang from Japanese patriotism and filial love, of which the magnificent discipline of the Army and Navy was but the outcome. But the conclusion must not be drawn from the Japanese victories that Buddha was superior to Christ. If Russia were beaten, that would be chiefly due to the fact that Russian Christianity must be in a very bad way, while the Japanese had many Christian virtues to show. A good Christian was a good soldier. The Kaiser went on to say that among the German people also Christianity was in a bad way, and he doubted whether in the event of a war, the Germans would be justified in praying to God for victory. The Japanese, said the Emperor, were a "scourge of God," like Attila and Napoleon. It was for the Germans to see that God would not have to chastise them one day with such a scourge.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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SUITINGS, WOOL.

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CLOTHS
PURE SHAWLS
WOOL. (OR LOHIS).

FLANNELS PURE
WORSTEDS WOOL.
CASHMERES
SERGES
PURE REGIMENTAL
WOOL. SUPPLIES.

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TUSSAH SERGE
Rs. 1-8 per yard 27" Wide,

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THE POPULAR
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FOR THE
BANJO

An Instruction Book Illustrating by a Novel System of Diagrams and many examples the whole Art of effectively playing accompaniments in all Keys, by its aid any one may be shown how to Vamp on his Banjo even when there is no previous knowledge either of Music or of that instrument.

PRICE 1 RUPEE.

S. ROSE & Co. have the finest selection of BANJOES in India, by Commerer, Essex Dallas, Temlett, Riley-Baker, etc., etc.

BANJO MUSIC and FITTINGS, The largest, best, and cheapest stock in India.

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EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

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FREDERICK ADYE
(Author of "Horse Breeding and Management," "The Queen of the Moor," &c.)
E. W. F. CASTLEMAN
(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)
H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.
THIRD WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 5TH.

THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions. These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing by ....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk), by......E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by......................E. W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing by ....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course by.........E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers ....by H. R. Sargent

By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.

8. Racing as a National Sport......by Frederick Adye

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THAT expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars could suggest, has been done to make our CATAMARAN Brand the best at the price, procurable.

Never before has a Cigar with so many points of excellence been offered to the public at anything approaching the low price quoted for this brand.

Introduced a few months ago, it immediately captured the public taste and the ever-increasing demand from all parts of the world, is a convincing proof of the high position it holds in public favour.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1905.

THE BALTIC FLEET DESTROYED.

THE desire of Admiral Roshdestvensky to encounter the Japanese Navy has been at last granted and he appears to have had very much the worst of it. Taking the telegrams as they reached us, it would seem that in the early part of last week the combined fleet lay between the Saddle Islands and Wusung across the southern entrance to the Yangtse river. They were then but three days' good and uninterrupted steaming to Vladivostock by way of the Korea Strait. Four hundred and fifty miles from their centre lay Tsushima Island, off which the Russian main fleet was said to have assembled on Saturday. This, according to one message, which is discounted by the Shanghai telegram of the following day, which reported that five Russian battleships, three cruisers and seven destroyers only were sighted. However, it seems, indisputable that a severe engagement took place some time on Saturday. Reuter says a large part of the Baltic Fleet engaged the Japanese squadron in the Korean Strait—on the Japanese side of Tsushima Island—and a telegram to Washington from the American Consul at Nagasaki, a hundred and forty miles from the probable scene of the conflict, confirms Reuter's report and adds that one Russian battleship, four other warships and one repairship were sunk. But since these messages were received, we hear through Reuter it is announced at Tokio that Admiral Roshdestvensky's fleet has been practically annihilated, twelve warships having been sunk or capture and two destroyers sunk. They are, it seems, the pick of the fleet, but there are still others to be accounted for. We shall receive official confirmation and further details of the battle as early as is deemed advisable, and it would be foolish to join in protesting against the "embargo" on the publication of naval news, the withholding of information or the refusal to transmit messages. Sufficient explanation is furnished by the statement that four Russian men-of-war, believed to be Roshdestvensky's light cruisers, passed through the Kurile Straits on Thursday last. These would probably not be all of that squadron, which, if unmolested, must, after sweeping round whole of the eastern coast of the Japanese islands, be by this time in Vladivostock. But we do not imagine the Japanese have left the northern approach to Vladivostock undefended. More probable is it that when we receive details it will be found an engagement has taken place in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan as well as in those of the south and that the Japanese ships there have rendered an equally good account of themselves.

IMPERIAL DEFENCES. THE mail brought the text of the exhaustive speech delivered the other day in the Commons by the Premier, on the conclusions arrived at by the Defence Committee, on various important questions. At the outset Mr. Balfour explained that the Committee was not another executive body. It was not for the Committee to advise, much less to determine, what type of ship or what kind of field gun should be adopted by the Government, as some critics appeared to think. But although such questions were not within its purview, the longer the Committee had gone on, the more convinced was every Minister who sat on it of the necessity of the work that it carried out. As time went on he was convinced that various colonies would bring before the Committee matters in which they felt specially interested and would send their representatives to act in respect of those matters on a perfect equality, of course, with the members of the Committee who sat at Whitehall week by week. The main functions of the Committee came in, in the first place, where two departments of the Home Government, like the War Office and the Admiralty, were concerned; secondly, where the Home Government and a Colonial Government had a common purpose to serve in connection with defence; and, thirdly, in bringing into co-ordination, as far as possible, the Indian Government and the Home Government for purposes common to Indian defence. As to Home Defence, Mr. Balfour observed that every body recognised in this the central problem of Imperial and national defence, but concerning it there was year after year a profitless wrangle between the military and naval advocates of the different schools to which the puzzled civilian attached himself on the one side or the other. This was the subject first dealt with by the Committee, and they have come to the satisfactory conclusion that although our army of defence may be small and that the bulk of our navy may be engaged in more or less distant waters, the successful invasion of the British Isles is not an eventuality that need seriously be considered.

The question of the defence of India was not so summarily disposed of. Mr. Balfour—and the Defence Committee too, we suppose—is of opinion that in one sense the anxieties of former Governments were most unreasonable; in another they had a real foundation in fact. They were unreasonable because the idea of invading India by any large force from the coast of the Caspian, in the absence of railways or the means of transport, is totally illusory. It unfortunately remains true, however, that the steady progress of Russia towards the borders of Afghanistan, and still more the construction of railways, which we can only regard as strategic railways, adjoining the Afghan frontier, do place the whole military situation in the East on a totally different footing. The really new features in the case are the two lines of railways, but he thought possibly an exaggerated importance might be attached to them by those who read too hastily the lessons of the war in Manchuria. By the Manchurian line the Russians were able to bring up men and supplies to the extreme position they desired to occupy. In Afghanistan the state of things is different. The railway is not yet made, and one thing that was most important was that the railway, if it was made, should not be made in time of peace. Mr. Balfour detailed the two possible lines of attack and, in illustrating the necessity of dealing with India on a large scale, quoted the experience of Lord Roberts who told the Defence Committee that when he occupied Kabul in 1879-80, he had the utmost difficulty in feeding twelve thousand troops. It is, therefore, regarded as quite inconceivable that large bodies of men should come into collision at an early stage of a war in that vicinity. But as with the Home country, so with India, the present Government is persuaded that we are tolerably safe; that no surprise and no rush is possible. India cannot be taken by assault, and that cardinal fact ought not to be forgotten. Government, therefore, assumes that the problem of war with Russia on the North-West Frontier is a problem of transport and supply more than anything else. It follows that, in trying to estimate at what period of a war there would be a collision of magnitude between the forces, the main point to remember is the rapidity of railway construction. The question of railway construction has been much debated between the Indian Government and that at Home "where also it is recognised that the defence of India finally rests not so much on the number of men as the rapidity with which they can be placed in position. "It is unfortunate" observed Mr. Balfour, "that we have to conduct these difficult and all-important debates by correspondence. If we were fortunate enough to have Lord Kitchener on this side of the water for fourteen days we could do more to settle every outstanding problem than we can hope to do in a corresponding number of months when we have to carry on all these communications by letter."

The Defence Committee and the Government at Home appear to have the utmost confidence in Lord Kitchener and in his scheme for the redistribution of the forces in India. But we are glad to learn that notwithstanding all this cock-sureness as to the impossibility of rushing either England or India, Mr. Balfour feels bound to draw the moral outside the strict military one, that if we are to sleep in peace over the Indian problem it can only be done on condition that we maintain undiminished the exisiting difficulties which hostile forces would have to meet in attacking India. In short, the Defence Committee and Mr. Balfour's Government advocate the continued isolation of India against which many of its friends have protested. But the defence of the country from invasion is to be first consideration. Mr. Balfour put it in this way: that as transport would be the great difficulty of an invading army, we must not allow anything to be done which would facilitate it. It ought, in his opinion, to be considered as an act of direct aggression upon this country that any attempt should be made to build within the territory of Afghanistan a railway in connection with the Russian strategic railways. He had not the smallest ground for believing that the Russian Government intend, now or at any time, to make such a railway, but if the attempt were made, remote as it might seem from our interests, it would be the heaviest blow that could be directed at the Indian Empire. And in his peroration, briefly wired the other day, the Premier observed that if by laxity, by blunders, by cowardice we permit the slow absorption of the Afghan kingdom in the way in which we have necessarily permitted the absorption of the various khanates in Central Asia, if the Russian strategic railways are allowed to creep closer and closer to the frontier we are bound to defend, England will undoubtedly have to pay for its supineness by having to keep a much larger army than anything any of us can contemplate with equanimity—an observation, by the way, which was applauded as much by the Opposition as by Mr. Balfour's own followers. But we imagine Russian activity in the direction contemplated will be very long deferred.

CRICKET REFORM. ALTHOUGH no changes have been made in the laws of cricket this season, the game appears to be in a transition stage, for scarcely a year goes by without a proposal, either from the M. C. C. Committee or from some prominent individual cricketer to alter the laws of the game. Drawn games and high scoring in first-class matches have been primarily responsible for the desire to tinker with the existing rules. Various schemes to solve the problem have been put forward on different occasions, but the present unrest in the cricket world may be said to date roughly from the year 1901, when Mr. Lyttelton, seconded by the late Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell, proposed that the law which dealt with the leg-before-wicket rule should be so altered that a batsman "if with any part of his person (except the hand) which is between wicket and wicket he intercept a ball which would hit his wicket, should be out leg-before-wicket." Prior to the meeting of the M. C. C. at which the question was discussed, the home papers were beseiged with the views of all sorts of cricketers, but although Mr. Lyttelton and his friends obtained a majority of 71 out of a total vote of 477 a rule of the Marylebone Club provides that a two-thirds majority is needed to make good any change in the laws of cricket. This rule of the M. C. C is apparently not generally known, for here in India instances have occurred of the proposed change being adopted by clubs under the impression that the majority obtained on that occasion had resulted in the l-b-w rule being altered as above. The actual result of the meeting, however, was a defeat for Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Mitchell's supporters, but several M. C. C matches were subsequently played at Lord's under the proposed alteration as an experiment, and the second class counties decided to give it a trial in their competition. Accordingly it cannot be said that the proposal did not have a fair trial, and it was, therefore, all the more satisfactory to those who were opposed to any change in the rule to find that the alteration met with little or no favour, the important fact elicited from these trials being that on a hard true, wicket the alteration in the law did not assist the bowler to any appreciable extent, and that on a sticky wicket the batsman got out quite fast enough, as it was, without giving the bowler additional assistance.

Then came the proposal the following season to lengthen the bowling crease from 6 feet 6 inches to 8 feet 8 inches. This time there was absolutely no opposition to the scheme, and the experience of the past three seasons has proved that the alteration has improved the bowlers' chances. Following on the proposal to widen the bowling crease, came a further proposal to increase the width of the wickets by one inch. Lord Harris and Mr. A. G. Steel were the two principal advocates of the innovation. The great majority of the captains of the first-class counties were in favour of the change, and both the cricket sub-committee and the general committee of the M. C. C had up-held their views. There was, however, a great divergence of opinion in Australia, while the South Africans and the Philadelphians declared themselves against the proposal. At the meeting of the M. C. C. to decide the point, the proposed alteration was carried by a small majority of 215 to 199, which was very far from two-thirds. In connection with this proposal to increase the width of the wickets, it is interesting to note that Mr. P. F. Warner in a recent article in the "Grand Magazine" is in favour of the alteration and thinks that if Lord Harris and Mr. Steel were to bring their motion forward again they would obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. We trust, however, that no further steps will be taken to interfere with the size of the wicket, or we shall be hearing suggestions to increase the width of the stumps by two inches and possibly the height too.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

A GREAT heat wave is passing over Northern India, and temperatures, even in Himlayan stations are ranging much above the normal.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th May 1905, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 126,14[illegible] maunds and Rs. 55,516 in the earnings.

THE "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that a Russian Admiral, Radionow by name, has gone to Paris to inquire into the capabilities of French shipbuilding wharves.

A FRENCH Syndicate has announced its readiness to advance Russia, a thousand millions of francs provided that a fourth part of the amount be spent in France in the construction of Russian warships.

EFFORTS have been made to obtain an exact estimate of the cattle and sheep killed by the earthquake in the Kangra districts. This has proved to be a difficult matter, as many owner perished. The figures, therefore, still require careful checking.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 15th April, amounted to Rs. 2,401, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 622. Total earnings from 1st January to 15th April, were Rs. 32,173, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,414.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 15th April, amounted to Rs. 26,181, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 11,732. Total earnings from 1st January to 15th April, were Rs. 3,11,535, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 68,905.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, for the week ending 15th April, amounted to Rs. 3,346, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,069. Total earnings from 1st January to 15th April, were Rs. 61,343, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,578.

OWING to an unfavourable season the wheat crop in Bengal is not turning out particularly well. The normal area under wheat in Bengal (chiefly in the Behar districts) is 1,504,500, while the area sown this year is returned at 1,45,500 acres. The probable yield, according to the returns of the district officers, amounts to 76 per cent. of a normal crop, or 444,100 tons, as compared with 527,800 tons last year.

MR BRODRICK may be technically correct in saying that the title of king was used by the late Amir Abdur Rahaman, and that its use was not questioned; but observes the "Pioneer", he should have added that the Government of India never varied in their methods of addressing him studiously as His Highness and not His Majesty. One has only to turn the Blue-books to see this, and more particularly to that issued in 1898, containing despatches relating to the frontier campaign of 1897-98; and also the personal letters from the Viceroy (Lord Elgin) to the Amir. It may be quite true that the official designation of King of Afghanistan can make no difference in the relations between Afghanistan and foreign Powers, but it is a new departure, and it should be frankly acknowledged as such, for no good purpose can be served by evasion. It would be interesting to know why any change was made at all and at whose suggestions.

THE presence of the two thousand or so of Indian troops of the Moveable Column at Chakdara appears to be having a damping effect upon the ardour of the few hundred ill-armed tribesmen who are fighting each other in Jandal country. Mian Gul Jan's faction has ousted that of the elder brother the Nawab Badshah Khan of Dir, from the Maidan Valley, to the west of Chitral road, but matters have gone no further and both sides will no doubt now appeal to the British authorities in support of their respective claims. The whole squabble is unimportant and so long as the British road to Chitral which lies about twenty miles east of the present area of hostilities is not interfered with, it will not much matter who eventually gets possession of Jandal. Jandal was independent up to the Chitral Relief operations of ten years ago, when it was allowed to be annexed by the Khan of Dir in recognition of good service done by the latter and in consequence of the hostility shown by its own ruler. The present fighting is of the nature of an insurrection of the Jandal people who have accepted Mian Gul Jan as their leader in endeavouring to throw off Dir ruzerainty.

A BOOK OF THE DAY.

A LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE.

DR. ROLFE'S book comes a little belated, with a suggestion of romance, of mystery. He had finished its manuscript, he tells us, nearly four years ago, but in October, 1901, it mysteriously disappeared from his library. He seems to have had a shrewd suspicion of some individual, who intended, "after reading it, to return it without betraying himself." However, this individual succumbed to temptation. The manuscript was not returned. It was sent, "with a false statement of its history," to other hands, "with a view to its being utilised in print." Dr. Rolfe, in self-defence, was compelled to undertake "the depressing task of rewriting it," the least pleasing task, perhaps, that a literary man can have. To rewrite some five hundred pages, into which, in the original draft, one has put one's whole strength, is labour as joyless as the labour of a galley-slave.

THE VICE OF QUOTATION.

The reader of Dr. Rolfe's work must therefore make allowances for a certain lack of brightness in the writing. "For the matter," as Ben Jonson says, "it is very well." The Life is sound, if a little dull, a little documentary. It makes a useful work of reference, being accurate, fairly straight forward, and lucid. As a piece of reconstruction (which it does not in the least pretend to be) or as a book for general reading, it fails to satisfy. Dr. Rolfe has a habit of quotation from earlier critics, which habit becomes vicious from its too frequent indulgence. A Life of Shakespeare must necessarily contain quotations, either from ancient authorities or modern commentators. But it is the duty of the writer of such a life to extract from such quotations their inmost significance. Quite frequently Dr. Rolfe is content to give the quotations without that critical verdict, or judge's comment, which the reader expects from him. The presence of so many of them (though they are nearly always justly chosen) gives the book something of the character of an anthology. It sometimes reads rather like a collection of quotations than an original work. In taking the book in hand we look to study Dr. Rolfe, not Dr. Rolfe's library of reference.

THE LIFE.

We are pleased, at the very outset of the book, to find that the author pronounces for the spelling of the name as Shakespeare. He follows Halliwell Phillipps in placing the date of the poet's birth as "upon, or almost immediately before, the 22nd day of April, 1564 but most probably on that Saturday." There is no reason why the Saturday should be a whit more probable than the Friday, but the point is too slight to dispute. For the chapter following, which gives some account (mostly surmisal) of Shakespearer's education, we do not greatly care. We especially dislike those sentences, in which we are told that "his love of nature was that of a child for its foster mother," and that the Avon flows through his verse, and that we can imagine nature bending over his cradle, for the purpose of quoting some lines by one whom Dr. Rolfe calls the Cumberland ministrel. Nor do we think that the lad's education, so far as schooling was concerned, was inferior to what a boy of thirteen or fourteen would have got nowadays; nor again, that Shakespeare could or would have been an ideal schoolboy minding his book and getting his amo perfect in any age. In any case he left school at that happy time of life when one forgets unpleasant things as readily as one swallows jam.

The first great event in the poet's life of which we have any real knowledge was his marriage. It is not known where the marriage took place, but it is likely that it was solemnised not far from Stratford, in December, 1582, some months after a pre contract, or ceremonious tying of the parties had been entered into before witnesses. After the marriage come the baptisms of the little girl Susanna and of the twins, Hamnet and Judith. Then suddenly we have the exodus to London (about 1586). Various writers have written variously about the reasons for this exodus. The deer-stealing legend is the most popular of those brought forward. But it comes as a great shock to us to find Dr. Rolfe pronouncing this legend to be by no means improbable. The story appears first in a note by a foolish old archdeacon, who wrote from hearsay, unsupported by any evidence whatsoever, about four generations after the supposed event. It was copied by Rowe, who alludes in all seriousness to the vulgar ballad on Sir Thomas Lucy as an undoubted effort of Shakespeare's prentice hand. Dr. Rolfe should take a shorter way with these disenters. The Lucy legend, and the equally contemptible Bidford legend, are too patently manufactured, vulgar, and unsupported to be stated in a work of the kind. They belong to the Broadsheet and Last Dying speech department of letters. Dr. Rolfe should have known better than to admit them.

The legend that the poet held horses at the theatre door on his first coming to town is supported by some shred of moderately reliable evidence. But for the rest——

THE PLAYS AND SONNETS.

After a learned and just consideration of the plays a study in which Dr. Rolfe shows to greater advantage than in his purely biographical work, the book deals with the Sonnets. The Sonnets have come to be regarded less as poems than as conundrums, dark hintings, noddings, of the head, of the I could an if I would kinds. The Sonnet themselves, so full of dark beauty, like the mysterious lady, tend to stimulate this feeling. But to us, this attitude towards poetry so perfect, appears the wrong one. It can only lead to the threshing out of many sacks of chaff, and the corking of air in a bottle. Dr. Rolfe goes over the old familiar grounds again, without getting much further than his predecessors, though he proves (with tolerable certainly) that the sonnets were printed surreptitiously, that their arrangement was conjectual, and—but, alas, he sticks at Mr. "W. H." That Sphinx is still unriddled, and the probably William Herbert, in the summary, warns us that the question will come up again. On less important points Dr. Rolfe is fairly conservative. He accepts Chapman as the rival poet, and here he is certainly right. But we think him wrong in supposing that Shakespeare's poetical references to his own old age in some of the sonnets should be taken seriously as autobiographical. A young man of thirty or so is far more likely to lament his grey hairs and tottering senility than a man of fifty. The conceit is not sentimental foolery, but a malady most incident to the immature.

In his attributions of the doubtful plays Dr. Rolfe follows the opinions generally held by earlier critics. It is pleasing to see that he doubts whether Shakespeare had a hand in "The Two Noble Kinsmen." He might perhaps, have made out a stronger case for Shakespeare's authorship of "Edward III.," and he surely ought to have debated whether "The Merry Devil of Edmonton" (which he misquotes) and Arden of Feversham, which he does not mention, were not partly by him. His consideration of the author's final years is carefully put together, and it is in these pages that Dr. Rolfe succeeds in bringing up some plausible ghost of the poet from the limbo of dusty papers. His bibliography is good, so far as it goes, but it stops too soon. It does not even mention Mrs. Gallup. The notes at the end of the book are frequently interesting. Some are a little profitless and padded. Some are unnecessary. It is a pity that the book has been disfigured by the inclusion of fanciful and repulsive illustrations, such as Shakespeare at the Age of Twelve, and that despicable work, contemptible alike in thought and handling, described as "Shakespeare Before Sir Thomas Lucy."

IT is officially announced that Lord Young has resigned his position as one of the judges of the First Division of the Court of Session. The Right Hon. George Young was Solicitor-General for Scotland 1862-67, Lord Advocate 1869-74, and sat in the House of Commons as member for the Wigtown Burghs from 1865-74. He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Session in 1874.

NEW York clubmen have been much amused by a story of an Irishman who married a Jewess. The union was a very happy one, until the first child arrived. The father, with pardonable egotism, wished the boy named Pat, while the mother was equally decided upon calling him Moses. A Solomon appeared, however, in the person of a woman across the street, who suggested that the boy be christened Patmos—which proved acceptable to both parties.

THE NAVAL ACTION.

ANNIHILATION OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

BATTLESHIPS SUNK AND CAPTURED.

NIEBOGATOFF A PRISONER.

RISE IN JAPANESE STOCKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

A despatch from Washington says it is believed that the Orel, Borodino and three cruisers and a repair ship have been sunk.

According to a despatch of the State Department, the Japanese Government announces that the fleet is engaged and held up the Baltic fleet in the Korean Strait.

Reuter (Tsingtau) says there is a running fight near Okoshima but all the Baltic ships are not engaged. The slower vessels are steaming round Japan.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says that a fog was prevalent, occasionally lifting, when the Baltic ships were sighted on Saturday and there was a high wind and rough sea.

LONDON, MAY 29, 9-50 A.M.

Reuter wires from Tokio that it is officially announced that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet has been practically annihilated.

Twelve warships have been sunk or captured and two transports and two destroyers sunk.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the battleships Borodino, Alexander Third and Admiral Ashakoff and the cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dimitri Donskoi, Vladimir, Monomach, Sviettana and Jemtchng, besides the repairing ships Kamtchatka and Irtessim have been sunk.

The battleships Orel, Nicholas First, Admiral Seniaven and General-Admiral Aparksin have been captured.

Japanese stocks have advanced sharply and all the markets are stronger.

The Japanese victory has been received with general satisfaction in London and is regarded as improving the prospects of peace.

LATER.

Admiral Niebogatoff and 3,0.0 prisoners have been captured.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Disturbances Among Troops.

MASSACRES IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Minister for War has issued an order relative to the frequency of disturbances among the troops going to the Far East, and attributes the same to lack of discipline and occupation for the soldiers during the journey. If the disorders continue, then the responsible officers wil be court-martialled.

The massacres of Armenians by the Tartars in the Caucasus have recommenced.

KING OSCAR AND HIS MINISTRY.

Again Resign.

King Oscar has refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, which will be tendered again on Monday.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The death is announced of Mr. James Francis Xavier O'Brien, member for Cork City.

Mr. James Francis Xavier O'Brien was tried in 1867 for treason felony having been arrested while leading an armed party who attacked a police barracks. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. On the trial it appeared that the barrack was set on fire, and the inmates, including some women and children, were in imminent danger, when Mr. O Brien, at great personal risk, went to their relief, and the circumstance was commented upon in terms of praise by the judge when passing sentence. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, and some years later Mr. O'Brien was amnestied. Mr. O'Brien took up a strong attitude against Mr Parnell, becoming a figure in the fight; indeed, it was mainly due to his resolution and activity that the machinery of the Irish party was saved from the clutches of the Parnellites. He was as mild-mannered an old gentleman as ever entered Parliament; but also stubborn and self-opinionated, and contrived to bring much confusion and ridicule upon his colleagues by some marvellous revellations concerning the famous cheques of Mr, Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth which came into his hands as treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary party.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 19th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Marmora left for Colombo and Australia also left at 9 p.m. to-day.

THIS is from the "Daily Chronicle":—"A dog rendered valuable aid in frustrating a daring attempt made to carry off a portion of his Majesty's mail at Leicester. A postman named James Neale was conveying two mail bags to the railway station when two men pounced upon him from behind. Neale struggled pluckily with his assailants, and succeeded in retaining the bags while his dog pinned one of the men by the leg. The would-be thieves eventually decamped."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TROUBLE IN CRETE.

Troops from Malta Despatched.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Five hundred and forty men of the Second Sussex have left Malta for Crete which continues to be much disturbed.

SECRETARY TAFT'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

A Protest.

A "Morning Post" Washington telegram says Count Cassini has protested against Secretary Tafts' visit to Japan as an expression of encouragement to Japan.

President Roosevelt has declined to make any change in the arrangements.

BOATING FATALITY IN POONA.

TWO OFFICERS DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 29.

A sad boating fatality occurred here last night when Lieutenants Punnett and Davies, two young British officers of the East Lancashire regiment were drowned in the Khadakwasla Lake. Yesterday, being Sunday, about a dozen officers of the station went on a boating excursion. Most of them returned by the evening. But these two officers remained there till a late hour and were rowing in a boat. From reports to hand it appears that these two officers were out by themselves in a sailing boat belonging to the Poona Boat Club. While they were attempting to rig up sail the boat was caught by a squall which immediately capsized her and the two officers were thrown intothe water and one of them evidently got among weeds. Lieutenant Punnett was seen struggling and Lieutenant Davies swam to his rescue. Both, however, were soon in danger and there was nobody close enough to render help. The struggle of both was speedily at an end, for they were seen sinking while the boat also disappeared under the water. It was practically dark at the time and no efforts could possibly be made in time to save the unfortunate officers. The boat from which they were destined to drown and which is at present lying at the bottom of the lake is, strangely enough, a sister to the ill-fated craft which accounted for the deaths in 1893 of three officers of the 7th Hussars who were swept down the Bund bridge and dashed to death on the rocks below. She was always regarded as a safe boat, and unless some serious mishap occurred to the unfurling of her canvass it was hardly possible for her to have capsized in a hurry.

News of the accident has caused widespread consteration and regret in Poona where the two officers were well known and extremely popular. They were both about 25 years of age.

Lieutenant Punnett was just about getting into the Indian Army. He had seven years service and was engaged to be married to a lady in India.

Lieutenant Davies had joined the East Lancashires eight years ago and was very popular among all ranks in his battalion. He had only just returned from leave in England.

Colonel Carey and several officers of the regiment with many others officially concerned were out at the Lake since morning, and search parties are busy in endeavouring to recover the bodies. Up to this time the bodies have not been found.

The band of the regiment which was to play this evening at the Gardens has been put off. Also a tennis party arranged by Sergeants of the regiment is cancelled.

MILITARY TRAGEDY AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 28.

As Regimental Sergeant-Major Murphy, Lincoln Regiment returned with his wife from church at 9 o'clock last evening, he was called by a soldier into his verandah, when he received a shot full in the chest, killing him instantly. The accused was a private, named Smith, of H. Company a footballer in the team when the Lincolns carried off the Secunderabad Tournament Football Cup. The man had a grudge against the Sergeant-Major over a petty punisment inflicted on him. Smith broke open the ammunition box kept in the barrack room whilst alone in the building as room orderly and took possession of ten rounds. A little after 9 o'clock at night he went to the Sergeant Major's quarters and waited coolly for his return from church. Hearing someone call, Sergeant-Major Murphy went to the rear of the bungalow and Smith at once fired with deliberate aim. The unfortunate man fell, the shot hitting the heart and passing out at the back. Mrs. Murphy's screams and the report of firearms attracted the Sergeants from the Mess. The bugler sounded the "Officers' Call" and the Sergeant-Major was carried to the hospital, attended by Captain Harding, Brunskill and Hunt. He lived for ten minutes. Smith also threatened to shoot two men who interfered with him in the barrack room. When giving up the rifle and ammunition to the military policeman, he said, "I have done for the Sergeant-Major."

RANGOON MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

RANGOON, MAY 29.

The District Magistrate concluded at a late hour, this evening, the recording of San Moh's confession in which he stated he informed the police at the outset that he was the murderer of Hock Kan. He was remanded to custody.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CHINA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. China, to-day from the Victoria Dock, No. 8. The Medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 8. to-day at 7 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health Disinfecting station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock with all their luggage and kit at 6 a.m. sharp to-day:—Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mr. S. J. Horwitz Revd. W. R. Miller, Mr. Pirnitzer and Mr. and. Mrs. Rose and 2 infants.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. C. Stannell, D. A. A. G. Peshawar Division, officiates as A. A. G. of that Division.

Colonel Keir, A. A. G, Rawalpindi Division, is granted three months' leave.

Captain Lloyd, 84th Punjabis is appointed to Command of 30th Mule Corps at Karachi.

Lieut. Gabriel, 37th Lancers, has been selected for employment on probation for Political Department of the Government of India.

Lieut. Armstrong, 95th Russel's Infantry, attached to Chin Hills Battalion, Military Police, died at Falam on 27th May.

The movable column consists of the Guides cavalry and infantry from Mardan, 24th Hazara Mountain Battery from Nowshera, half of No. 1 Company Sappers and Miners from Peshawar, 35th Sikhs from Nowshera, 45th Sikhs from Nowshera, No. 30 and half of No. 34 native field hospitals from Rawalpindi.

One squadron of the 21st Cavalry and two companies of the 54th Sikhs from Nowshera marched on the 26th to Mardanto join the Guides in replacement of men on furlough. One squadron of the 23rd Cavalry and two companies of the 54th Sikhs replaced the Guides at Mardan. The detachments of the 45th Sikhs on the road to Cherat will be relieved by the 66th Punjabis. The Sappers march from Peshawar on the 27th.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Head-Quarters, Mahableshwar, 26th May.

With the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lieutenant-General Commanding is pleased to make the following appointments:—1st Brahmans.—Major H. F. Loch, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant. vice Brevet-Colonel F. Hawkins, vacated, Dated 8th May 1905. Major M. R. E. Ray, D.S.O., 3rd Double Company Commander, 7th Rajputs, to be 2nd-in-Command vice Major H. F. Loch, appointed Commandant but to remain seconded whilst employed as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Head Quarters.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding is pleased to make the following appointments:—

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.—Major C. C. Leveson Gower, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, Major L. N. Beatty, 4th Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, Captain C. F. Templer, Squadron Officer, seconded, to be 4th Squadron Commander and to remain seconded, vice Major C. V. Schneider, appointed 2nd-in-Command; Captain W. P. Bannerman, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem 4th Squadron Commander, vice Captain C. F. Templer, seconded Dated 31st March 1995.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant. W. A. T. Ferris, 4th Cavalry, on transfer from the Eastern to Western Command, is attached as an Officiating Squadron Officer.

1st Brahmans.—Captain H. T. Marshall, Double Company Commander pro tem. to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem., vice Major M. R. E. Ray, seconded or until further orders. Dated 8th May 1905.

94th Russell's Infantry.—Captain F. F. Major, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, Captain F. H. Pigon, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain A. H. Coke, Double Company Officer and pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, to be 4th Double Company Commander and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander; Captain C. F. Dobba, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander vice Major R. G. Burton, appointed 2nd-in-Command and Captain F. H. Pigon, seconded. Dated 15th August 1904.

112th Infantry.—Major A. H. Bolton, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Major S. M. Edwardes, D.S.O., seconded. Dated 1st June 1904.

The following posting is ordered:—From 31st Battery, Royal Field Artillery. to 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery Captain W. H. Bartholomew.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain F H A Wollaston, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade is directed to proceed to Egypt and join the 2nd Battalion to which he has been posted on promotion travelling at the public expense under paragraph 54 (a), Army Regulations, India, Volume X.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the tests for final retention in the Indian Army:—2nd Lieutenant J, G. L, Ranking, 46th Punjabis.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer has passed in subjects (a) and (b) for promotion to the rank of 2nd-Lieutenant:—Sergeant E. G. Harvey, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Conductor F. S. Stafford Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—2nd Lieutenant A. H. Burn, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots for four months, on medical certificate. Conductor, J. R. Hunter, Ordnance Department, for three months, on medical certificate. Sub-Conductor E.J. Howe, Ordnance Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—Royal Army Medical Service.—Major F. R. Newland, out of India, for four months and five days, on private affairs.

ARRIVALS MAY 29.

Lieut D H Powell, 103 Mahratta L I on leave from Satara

Lieut M Taylor 32nd Lancers on duty from Loralai.

Captain A A Webb R A M C, on leave from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES MAY 29.

Lieut M Taylor. 32nd Lancors on duty to Poona.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

IN spite of the high temperature recorded by the thermometer in Ahmedabad and duly published in the daily papers to fill with compassion the inhabitants of less sultry climes, it is still possible, says our correspondent, to live here without excessive discomfort. It is true that the enthusiasm for games, so noticeable at the Gymkhana a couple of months ago, is now conspicuous by its absence. However pigsticking still goes on twice a week and there has been no reason to complain either of the number of the field or the quality of the sport.

The rise in temperature has been accompanied by a very satisfactory fall in the number of plague cases and deaths. It is probably too much to hope though that plague will die out before the rains are on us.

The local press has been loud in its praises of the action of the authorities in requiring security for their good behaviour from certain Pathans living in the city. The wearer of a boot is generally supposed to know where it pinches, so we are justified in assuming that the action taken was both necessary and timely.

A CABLE message from Melbourne reports that the Commonwealth Government have refused to permit a German syndicate to lay a cable from Cooktown to Samarang

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Cricket Topics.

PARTRIDGE AND PHEASANT SHOOTING.

GOLF NOTES.

LONDON, MAY 12.

A BRILLIANT victory by nine wickets rewarded the efforts of the Lancashire eleven at Leicester on Tuesday. Despite some admirable batting by Wood the home county never recovered from their poor display on Monday, and before five o'clock the game was all over. With a wicket down in their second innings for 69 Leicestershire were still 27 behind, and though the arrears were cleared off without further loss the next wicket fell at 105. Knight did little, and after Crawford had helped Wood to put on 52 runs in a trifle over half an hour, the batting broke down badly. Wood, who was fifth out at 194, played a great game for his side, being in for two hours and fifty minutes. He had some luck, but nevertheless batted uncommonly well, his score including nine 4's and seven 3's. Subsequently Gill made a few strokes, but the innings was over soon after launch for 229. Lancashire were set 134 to get to win, and made light of the task, obtaining the runs in an hour and three-quaters for the loss of one wicket. MacLaren and Garnett scored 86 together, and then the former and Tyldesley hit off the remaining runs. MacLaren followed up his fine innings of Monday by another skilful display, and, in the match contributed 158 for once out.

Outplaying Gloucestershire completely Yorkshire gained a decisive Victory at Bristol on Tuesday by an innings and 55 runs. Their score of 317 for nine wickets on Monday did not appear in any way out of the ordinary, as the conditions favoured run getting, and yesterday with the weather still beautifully fine and the pitch in good order, everything promised well for batsmen. A splendid bowling performance by Rhodes, however, quite upset this expectation, and it was chiefly due to the famous slow bowler that Yorkshire won so quickly and so easily. Finding his length immediately, and keeping a perfect length. Rhodes could always get some work on the ball, and his wonderfully effective work before lunch practically decided the result. Hirst also bowled very well, maintaining a fine pace and often making the ball swerve. He beat Hale with remarkable ball, which pitched on the leg stump and hit the top of the off.

An admirable individual performance raised the cricket at Lord's on Tuesday above mediocrity. P. F. Warner increasing his overnight score of 41 to 204, and so enjoying the distinction of playing the high at innings during the brief period the season has run. Like C. B. Fry on the previous day, Warner batted almost perfectly. He gave no chance and nearly every stroke was carried out as intended. When 199 a good ball from Leach beat him and only just missed the off stump but that was almost the only occasion on which the ball got past his bat, and he was unlucky enough to be caught off a ball that kicked up so high that his one desire was to avoid it with his bat in the air. The ball must either have just touched the handle or his glove. Always scoring at a quick rate. Warner nearly monopolised the run getting during the partnership which turned the game in favour of his side. He reached his 50 out of 99 in eithty minutes ran into three figures with the total 194 in two hours twenty-five minutes, addded 50 more in thirty-five minutes, and at the luncheon interval his share of the total of 301 runs was 184. He was dismissed at 346 after a stay of three hours and fifty minutes. The stroke which carried Warner's score past that of Rhodes's last week also gave the M.C.C. the lead and when their captain left the Club were seven runs ahead with five wickets in hand. Besides being mainly responsible for placing his side in this useful position, Warner had the satisfaction of playing his highest inning in first-class cricket. Although the Sussex bowling never looked particularly formidable, Warner's display had special merit, as it was made in face of a large total. Confident throughout. Warne always played very soundly and scored readily all round the wicket his best hits being a five, twenty-six fours, and nine threes. Warner's previous best innings in England was 197 not out against Somerset at Lord's in 1901 and during the tour of Lord Hawke's team in New Zealand three years ago he scored 211 against Otago.

The first two matches of the Australians' tour have fully borne out anticipations of the strength—and weakness—of the team. The batting is exceptionally strong, but thus far, as was feared, the bowling has been found wanting. Up to date Darling has tried six bowlers, and he cannot claim to have any more on his side, but only W. W. Armstrong has been at all effective. A Cotter's three wickets for 95 runs against Notts at Trent Bridge on a fast bowler's pitch do not hold out much promise of his enjoying much success against the chosen batsmen of England in the first test match on the same ground three weeks hence. Altogether Cotter has taken only seven wickets, and these have cost over twenty runs each. Should the Colonials compare these figures with Kermode's ten wickets for 9·60 runs each for Lancashire against Leicestershire, they must at least covet the latter's services. Armstrong's average is better than Cotter's, but he has claimed no more victims, and Howell, Noble, McLeod, and Hopkins have as yet had no terrors for even the ordinary county batsmen

C. B. Fry's latest performance of scoring two separate centuries in one match will occasion no surprise. It has long been recognised that there are no limits to the achievements of the Admirable Crichton of sport. In whatever branch of athletics Fry has ventured he has come out on top, and though he has found more rivals in the cricket field than elsewhere he ranks first amongst English batsmen. Exactly how many records Fry had previously broken it would take long to relate. Up to yesterday he shared with W. G. Grace and R. E. Foster the distinction of having scored two separate hundreds in one match on three occasions. Now he stands alone with four braces to his credit. Excepting those already mentioned, only Tyldesley has twice accomplished the feat but G, Brann, A. E. Stoddart, Storer, K. S. Ranjitsinghji, A. C. MarLaren, R. M. Poore, A. L. Foster, G. L. Jessop, B. J. T. Bosanquet, H. B. Chinnery, C, McGahey, Carpenter, Shrewsbury, V. Trumper, P. A. Perrin, Arnold, A. O. Jones, Seymour (Jes.), King, and Hayward have all accomplished it once.

The announcement that the quarrel between W. Brearley, the amateur fast bowler, and the President of the Lancashire County Club has been settled will be good news to the followers of the game in the County Palatine. Whatever may have been the merits of the dispute, and which ever of the two disputants has paved the way to reconciliation are facts which have not come to light, and it is to be hoped they never will if the new relations have to be maintained. It has been known all along that the whole of the members of the Lancashire Committee desired Brearley to play, and that they were not parties to the quarrel. Lancastrians will rejoice that the differences have been amicable arranged, and that when the arrangements he has already entered into will permit Brearley to place his services at the disposal of the Committee.

Considering the limited resources at present at the command of the county. Surrey have good reason to be satisfied with the result of Thursday's cricket at the Oval. Having the good fortune to win the toss, they kept the Australians in the field for three hours and a half, putting together during that time a total of 225, and in the last eighty minutes of the day they dismissed the four best batsmen in the Colonial team for 98 runs. The disposal of Trumper, Duff, Hill, and Noble for moderate scores constituted a finer performance than the making of 225, for that total was a somewhat disappointing one after there had been 142 on the board before the fourth wicket went down and Hobbs, whose innings of ninety-fourth stood out as the big event of the day, was twice badly missed in getting his first fifty runs. Still it was something for the Surrey eleven to have held their own against their formidable opponents, even, if it should prove to be for no more than the opening stage of the contest. Although the afternoon turned dull, after a bright morning the [illegible]ather was always pleasant, and the appearance of the [illegible] Australians drew a large crowd. Including members and [illegible] friends, the company cannot have fallen far short of ten [illegible] thousand, the number paying at the gate being 7,569. [illegible] Surrey made one change from the side that beat Hampshire on Wednesday, Davis giving way to Le[illegible]eson-Gower. The Australians left out Gregory Gehra Ho[illegible]well, and Newland, Kelly resuming his place in the eleven, and Laver taking the field for the first time this tour. That Howell should not have been selected was somewhat curious seeing that on only one of the four occasions of his playing against Surrey has he failed to achieve a notable bowling success.

Hobbs has come to stay. There is not the slightest doubt about that. In the young Cambridge professional Surrey have made one of their old time discoveries. Despite his two mistakes early in the day. Hobbs's innings of 94 against the Australian attack at the Oval on Thursday stamped him as a batsman of the very first class. The chances he gave were rather the result of carelessness than of his being beaten as all along he displayed a complete mastery over the bowling. Cottor he treated with indifference and the only bowler, he did not play freely was Armstrong, whose temptations, he resisted with the wisdom of a veteran. Giving Hill every credit for throwing down Hobbs's wicket from the boundary it was the luckiest of accidents which got rid of him, and thereby deprived him of scoring a century upon his first appearance against the Australians—a distinction he richly deserved. In seven innings for Surrey up to date Hobbs has scored 432 runs, his average therefore being 61.71. Opening the season with contributions of 18 and 88 against the Gentlemen of England, he followed with 28 and 155 v. Essex and 6 and 43 v. Hampshire. So far all his runs have been made at the Oval, but there is every reason to hope that his fine form will be maintained in the out matches.

It is yet too early to discuss the merits of the many first-class county teams and the destination of the championship, but present indications point to the continued superiority of the two Northern elevens—Lancashire and Yorkshire. So far neither have met the next strongest counties, but both have carried everything before them with an ease, which suggests the probability of the championship once more resting between the two. Now that W. Brearley has rejoined Lancashire, the champion county is all powerful in attack upon all sorts and conditions of wickets; and the batting of the side is at least equal in strength to that of any other county. Yesterday Hallows, Kermode, and Brearley, in the absence of Cuttell, dismissed Warwickshire for 117, and, though MacLaren failed with the bat Lancashire left off with a lead of 79 runs with five wickets in hand. During a short day's cricket at Worcester, Yorkshire, after losing six wickets for 71 runs, left off at 217 for nine wickets, thanks to a great partnership between Hirst and Haigh. Thus once more Yorkshire were saved from utter collapse by their tail. Upon innumerable occasions in the past has this been the case. This season's form up to date clearly indicates that Lancashire and Yorkshire are more dangerous sides than are the Australians.

Notwithstanding the large number of pheasants artificially reared in these days, throughout the country, there are still many more partridges shot than there are pheasants. The homely partridge in fact is believed by many good judges to provide more sport to the British gunner than all other game birds together, in these islands. Partridge shooters, indeed, comprise by far the largest class of lovers of the gun, consuming by far the largest amount of sporting ammunition, as any ammunition manufacturer will tell you. A poor partridge year means a very small turnover in the ammunition trade, whereas a bad year for grouse or pheasants, comparatively speaking, does not affect to any material extent the demand for cartridges. Then again, the shooting of grouse or pheasants is only possible to men of considerable means, whereas the humbler partridge can be bagged by the small tradesman, farmer, or professional man who owns a gun and is partial to a day's shooting, when he can get it without any great outlay in rental. And it is strange if the small man cannot get his heart's desire on his own small shooting, or that of his friend, were partridges and rabbits are all that can be expected in the bag. As there are ten men of small means throughout the provinces who are partial to sport to every wealthy gunner, who can add grouse and pheasant shooting to his autumn sport, it can be realised that the failure of the partridges is more disastrous to sportsmen as a whole when it occurs, than could be the double failure of the two leading classes of winged game. In this view, founded upon the facts stated, one may be excused in the interests of shooters generally, for advocating the bestowal of much greater care and attention on the breeding of the partridge and the rearing and preservation of the partridge coveys than are generally given to them, either by keepers or their employers.

JABALPUR NOTES.

GREAT heat! Great heat! writes our correspondent, is the cry on every side at this station at the present time. A gentleman who came here for a day or two from Allahabad told me that though that place is proverbially a hot hole, he found Jabalpur to be at least 5 degrees hotter. I live in the Civil Station which is nearly two miles distant from the hills and dales amongst which the Gun Carriage Factory and all the new buildings for officers and subordinates of the G. C. F. Department are located and whilst driving from my part of the station the other evening to the Gun Carriage Factory the difference in the temperature was most pronounced, as soon as my carriage entered the precincts of the G. C. F, that is, the heat was intense at the latter place, and this is no doubt to be attributed to the radiation of heat from the several hills that stand out in bold relief all over the place.

A missionary of the C. M. S. and a young lady of the G. I. P. Railway who were attacked with enteric fever over six weeks ago are, I hear, recovering.

The Civil Courts are closed till the middle of June, but the Criminal Courts are busy as usual, and crime seems to have a peculiar fascination for the cultivating and weaving classes.

Two Gonds have just been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge for the murder of a young girl, the motive for the crime being theft of a few paltry silver ornaments.

The Sessions Court was crowded, the other day, to hear Sir Walter Colvin, the eminent Barrister of Allahabad, in a Criminal Appeal Case, Mr. K. M. Anderson of the local Bar acted as Junior. The Appeal was dismissed, but the prisoners are going up for revision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

While I write news has just been brought of a man having been run over by a tonga on the public road and killed. It is true that tonga drivers are not over careful, but there can be no doubt that the native of Jabalpur who goes on foot will not get out of the way until a vehicle is nearly on him, and even then he will not move off to the right if he first moves off in that direction, but will change and move to the left, right in front of the moving vehicle. The consequence can easily be imagined. It is all very well for Magistrates to punish for what is put down to rash driving, but if a few examples are made of persons who will walk in the middle of public roads and who will not move out of the way, expecting that tongas and other vehicles should make room for them, it would, I think, have a salutary effect. Probably the introduction of a few motors will make people wake up.

THE MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN THE HARBOUR.

THE LIGHT-KEEPERS OF THE NORTHERN ARM IN DANGER.

THE boats that conveyed light-keepers to the Northern Arm of the Breakwater, were towed last evening by one of the Pilot services team launches. On nearing the light house, the sea broke over the boat and capsized it, throwing the occupants into the water. They were with much difficulty rescued by the steam launch and brought ashore in an exhausted condition. One man, who fared badly in the accident, had to be sent home; and the other men made a second attempt, and reached the light house late at night.

The Captain of the German troopship "Trave," which arrived in Colombo last night and had to remain outside the harbour owing to the weather has had a terrible experience in Colombo and, speaking on the difficulties that a Pilot has to undergo during the Monsoon, states that he would not be a Pilot if he was offered £5,000 a year. In the harbour there were several other serious accidents.

Pilot Drew, who went this morning in his boat to bring the B. I. "Wardha" into harbour, had quite unusual experiences for no sooner had he got on the ship's ladder than he noticed his boat filled with water and the crew were trying to bail it out, but without success. He loosed the rope attached to the steamer and the boat capsized and drifted towards Mutwal with the boatmen, who after about 2 hours in the water were rescued by fishermen and brought before the Master-Attendant this morning. Pilot Drew had no way of rendering any help, so he got on the "wardha" and tried to bring her into harbour, but the current was too strong and he put back to sea. After about an hour he returned to Harbour with the vessel.

Pilot Wilkins this morning boarded the ss. Euraylus to have her taken outside harbour and as usual the Pilot's launch was attached to the vessel, and the crew remained in the launch till the Pilot had finished his work. But a wave broke over the boat and filled it. This made the Pilot unable to get ashore in her, for the crew and the boat drifted to shore. Pilot Drew remained on board and the vessel continued her voyage to Madras, where it is hoped Mr. Wilkins will land and come back to Colombo.

Quite a number of coal lighters were sunk, but reports of only two having sunk have so far been made.

The vessels, which arrived in Colombo last night all had to remain outside the harbour anchored, owing to none of the Pilots being able to approach them.

The Resident Engineer, Harbour Works, has reported having seen a Pilot's launch drifting towards the mouth of the Kelani River.

The two Harbour Tugs Samson and Goliath have been very useful and the Samson was the whole of to-day engaged in moving about the harbour and saving steamers from collision. She greatly helped in berthing vessels, which is very hard task in this weather.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE "WARDHA."

Capt. H. McCulland, of the ss. Wardha, which arrived in Colombo to-day, has made the following official report:—

"The ship had great difficulty in getting a Pilot this morning owing to the weather, and nearly got ashore in picking him up. His boat was filled alongside. I consider it is absolutely dangerous in such weather to send pilots out, in such unsuitable and unsafe boats. Failing better methods, the port during such weather should be temporarily closed and a signal to that effect shown, so that vessels approaching may know and act accordingly."

The Pilot was Mr. Drew and his boat is at present floating towards the mouth of the Kelani river.

Yesterday was the eve of the anniversary of the commencement of the great floods in Colombo last year and exactly a year ago to-day the big Dehiwala Railway bridge collapsed under the pressure of the heavy flood.

In Maradana the gale was experienced with some force in this quarter, of the town and several trees, large and small, were blown down. In Forbes road a huge cocoanut tree came down but fortunately did not alight on any person or house.

The heavy rains have had the effect of rendering a portion of the road a veritable quagmire and the coach horses find it very difficult to negotiate the journey to and fro. As a result the coach comes in always behind time much to the discomfiture of the passengers.

There are indications already that Cotta is not going to be free from floods this year. The river is already showing signs of rising and part of the road from Cotta to Talangama is under water to the height of about a foot. The temporary road, which had been made to serve till the new bridge should be completed, will be impassable in a few days if rain continues. The bridge has been completed even to the metalling but owing to the latter not having been tarred, the bridge is not open to traffic. The tarring cannot be done while the wet weather lasts, and while cart traffic is not allowed over the bridge foot passengers might be allowed.—Observer May, 24.

GUJARAT AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The special reports on the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 13th May show a general decrease in the demand for relief.

Ahmedabad.—Lands being prepared for next season throughout the district. Miscellaneous field labour affords employment to labourers and has caused the numbers on test works to fall. Cattle are in good condition. General condition of the people normal. One test work was closed and a new one opened during the week in the Viramgam taluka. Price of bajri varied from 18 lbs at Gogho to 30 lbs. at Modasa and of jowari from 26 lbs. at Gogho to 32 lbs. at Daskroi, but has fallen from 26 to 28 lbs. per rupee at Viramgam.

Kaira.—Sundhia jowari and other crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Nadiad, Anand and Borsad talukas. Importation of fodder continues in Nadiad taluka. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in Matar, Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas. Field and other miscellaneous labour available in parts of the district. A good fruit crop has kept many people away from relief works. Price of bajri 27 lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Situation slightly improved owing to increasing agricultural employment and to the mango and Mhowra crop. Numbers on works show a tendency to decrease.

Broach.—Irrigated crops in fair condition in parts of Jambusar taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle in fair condition, Supply of fodder scarce everywhere, but the scarcity is being met by grass imported by Government agency Supply of water sufficient except in a few villages of Amod, Jambusar and Vagra talukas, where measures for its improvement are in progress. Prices for food-grains stationary. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour available for the present.

An additional grant of Rs. 1,200 was sanctioned for the improvement of the water-supply in the Sholapur district and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was placed at the disposal of the Collector of Bijapur for the grant of doles to village servants in that district.

HOCKEY: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is only during the last two years that I have begun to take interest in this game and from what I have seen of it, especially in the semi-finals and finals of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournment. I have no doubt that hockey, shorn of its roughness, is an excellent game. I was glad to see some four purely Indian teams entering the list and new as they are, they will, with more experience and practice render an excellent account of themselves in the near future. What I want to suggest is that if selection is made out of the three or four Indian teams that enter the list, a fairly representative team could be formed. Such a team can if pitted against a strong team such, as the Grant Medical College team or the Cathedral Old Boy's team will, I am sure, hold its own. Instead of three or four weak teams entering the list as is done at present, I think a strong representative team should be formed next year and allowed to try conclusions in the Tournament.—Yours &c.,

GOVIND DAMODER DATAR.

Bombay, May 29.

Two petitions in support of the Protection of Dogs Bill and protesting against virisection were presented in the House of Commons on April 18th. One, in a large brown paper parcel, was brought to the table, but the other, being a mile long, was too heavy for Mr. Samuel Smith, who presented it, to carry.

"BABY" LANGUAGE AND PRAYERS.

"WIVES OBEY YOUR HUSBANDS."

SINGULAR DIVORCE STORY.

In the Divorce Division on May 10, Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane had before him the petition of Mrs. Florence Maud Watson, for a divorce by reason of the alleged cruelty and adultery of her husband Mr. William Henry Watson, stated to be an artist. He filed an answer denying the charges.

Mr. Priestley, K. C., who appeared for the petitioner, said the parties were married in 1892 at Willesden, and there were two children. They lived together first of all at Braystones, in Cumberland. On occasions the respondent was guilty of cruelty to his wife. On three occasions he had kicked her out of bed, but that was forgiven. Later on he took to speculative habits, and he got his wife to borrow £10,000 from her relations, for which she was responsible, and that reduced her income to between £500 and £300 a year. Mr. Watson, unfortunately, from time to time, drank heavily, the result of which was that he developed a bad temper, and when in this condition he called his wife bad names.

In 1899, he bought Hillfield Hall, Gosforth, Cumberland, and in 1901, the chief acts of cruelty charged took place. It appeared from the correspondence that the wife tried to make the best of things, and wrote to her husband loving and endearing letters. About the middle of 1901 she gave birth to a child and her husband a month afterwards made her go to a garden party and entertain his friends. On the 10th November, 1901, he kicked her out of bed. On one occasion he pushed her violently, and forced her out of bed. In 1902, he was the worse for drink, and when she expostulated with him he told her she was mad. He so frightened her that she took baby away, and the child slept with the nurse. In April, 1903, she filed a petition for judicial separation, which she abandoned, and a deed of separation was entered into. Later on it came to her knowledge that he had committed adultery with a servant formerly in his employ. He told the girl not to say anything about it, stating that if she did so, it would ruin him, that he would deny it and that he would be believed in preference to her. On the 16th June last the girl left. Counsel admitted that the girl was not of an unblemished character.

The petitioner, in cross-examination, said that in her former petition for judicial separation, she said nothing about her husband's drunken habits, because counsel said there was nothing about it in the correspondence. She admitted that down to 1901, she had written him a number of letters of an affectionate character during the years when cruelty was alleged. In 1894 she wrote;

My darling Husband,—Oh darling, me doesn't like being without "oo" and me does hope "oo" has not got cold. But, oh you silly old boy, why don't "oo" take your mackintosh? By by, my darling All my love and kisses. God bless 'oo."—Your own loving wife, Maud.

In 1895 she wrote;

My own darling Hal—Oh darling, me does miss "oo" dreadfully. I shall think of you this evening, darling. Heaps of millions of love and kisses, darling,—Your own wife Maud.

I love "oo" so I want "oo" back.

"Do you really tell me," asked counsel, "that this man was ill-treating you at that time?"

Witness replied that the letters were written in intervals when her husband was behaving properly.

Counsel read other letters in similar terms: "Heaps and heaps of love and kisses, dear boy, from your own loving wife, Maud," ran one. Another commenced "My own darling Hal" and in a further one she sent "Heaps of love and kisses," adding a number of crosses.

Witness explained that when her husband treated her properly she wanted to make the best of it. In 1901 she wrote;

Bless you, dear boy. Take care of yourself and come home to mamsie. Heaps of love from your own loving wife. (Crosses)—Your own loving wife Maud. (More crosses.)

Witness said that during this period she had attended Holy Communion with her husband in church.

Did he compel you to take Holy Communion with him?—Yes, practically.

His Lordship: Do you really mean that he took you to Communion by force?

Petitioner: I went because I knew he would make a great scene if I refused.

But you could have had protection?—I had no protection.

Cross-examination continued: She and her husband used to have family prayers.

Did he coerce you to attend family prayers in the same way as you say he coerced you to attend church?—Yes.

Did you ever tell him that you did not want to attend?—Yes.

Did you attend family prayers the morning after you say he kicked you out of bed?—Yes. I believe there were prayers.

Mr. Priestley, K. C. (re-examining): Did your husband make any sort of reference to you in them?

Witness: Yes. He once prayed that I might be delivered from foolishness because I was going to take the baby to Grasmere.

His Lordship: Did the servants attend the prayers?

Witness: Yes.

What did he say about you?—He said in the prayers something about "Wives obey your husbands." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hume Williams (for the respondent): I believe that is in the Scriptures.

Mr. Priestley: I do not know that it is in the family prayer book.

Mr. Hume Williams: Perhaps you have not read it. (Laughter.) Were the prayers read by your husband out of a book?

Witness: Yes to which he made additions. (Laughter.)

Evidence having been given as to the alleged cruelty, the further hearing was adjourned.

CRICKET AT SURAT.

A very interesting cricket match was played at Surat on Wednesday and Thursday last between The Surat Nagar Gymkhana and The Union Cricket team, which after an exciting finish, ended in a victory for the former by 3 wickets and 1 run. From the beginning of the game a number of spectators watched it with keen interest. The Union team took first service at the wickets and ran up a total of 67 runs, to which Mr. Vaidya, by vigorous hitting contributed 53 runs, Mr. Vaidya's score of 53 was a fine performance of hitting, though not faultless. None of the other batsmen could stand against the S. N. Gymkhana's bowling, and the whole team was out for 67 runs. For the S. N. Gymkhana Messrs. D. M. Munshi and M. K. Mehta captured 5 wickets for 18 runs and 4 for 24 respectively. The Nagar Gymkhana in their turn, collapsed altogether, and the whole team was disposed of for 24 runs none of the batsmen entering into double figures. Messrs. Modi and Clerk, for the the Union team captured 5 wickets for 8, and 3 wickets for 9 runs respectively. Mr. Modi's bowling proved destructive and the Nagar Gymkhana team collapsed for 24 runs. Not at all disappointed by their collapse, the S. N. Gymkhana came out enthusiastically to field for the second innings and disposed of their opponents for 43 runs to which Messrs Vaidya and Modi contributed 14 and 10 respectively. Mr. D. M. Munshi took 4 wickets for 21, and Mr. M. K. Mehta an equal number for 10 runs. The Nagar Gymkhana required 87 runs to win, which taking into account their total collapse in the 1st innings, seemed a difficult task. In the second innings, the first two wickets of the S. N. Gymkhana fell for 3 runs and it seemed as if they were going to repeat their performance of the previous day. But this was not to be. Messrs. N. H. Mehta M. K. and Mehta came in partnership and by very careful play managed to raise the score to 42, when the partnership was dissolved, M. K. Mehta scoring 12 runs. Four wickets were down for 42 runs and the game became extremely interesting. At 53, N. H. Mehta, who was playing a cautious game was bowled by Modi. The retiring batsman had contributed a useful score of 19 runs. Five wickets for 53 runs and the game assumed a still more interesting aspect. Mr. K. V. Hora, for the S. N. Gymknana, then played in fine form and by means of an extremely cautious game managed to take the score to 87 runs (for 7 wickets). He played a nice innings of 22 (not out) for which he was rightly applauded. The match thus, after an exciting finish, resulted in a win for the Surat Nagar Gymkhana by 3 wickets and 1 run.

In legal circles in Edinburgh, it is rumoured that Mr. Charles Scott Dickson, the Lord Advocate, will succeed to the vacancy on the Scottish Bench caused by the retirement of Lord Young. Mr. Scott Dickson's elevation would entail an election in the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow. The Liberal candidate for Bridgeton is Mr. J. W. Cleland, one of the leading Progressive members of the London County Council. At the last general election Mr. Dickson defeated Professor Murison by 1,009 votes on a poll of 9,673.

THE PASSIONATE FISHER.

Mr. George A. B. Fewar in the "St. James," says:—The bondage of the dry fly is unaccountable to the man impatient of angling. Even though he does not fish himself, he says he can understand why salmon or tarpon fishing is interesting. But what in the world can induce a man, who has many other pursuits and interests in life, to walk miles and whip the water a livelong day on the chance of catching a few small trout? Even if he does catch them, they are not worth eating. Only sea or sea-going fish are good for the table. This is his argument, but I am not sure he is right. It is a point whether brown trout, in their speckled pink of condition are such savourless fare as some judges believe. So much hangs on the freshness of the fish, and on the cooking of it. The virtue of certain fine wines, possibly even of cheaper clarets or burgundies, is just the subtle aroma, that mysterious attar of nourishment. The aroma of a trout fleeting swiftly away like that of the wine, is in its perfect freshness. Most trout are cooked after aroma is gone. Yet I agree that trout fishing, purely from a gourmet's point of view, is a poor pursuit. The keen hunting of a trout ends for many men before it has reached the table. Suppose, too, we put aside the question of the dry fly fisher's environment amidst the chalk or limestone streams in April or May for a man can go to the waterside and enjoy Nature there to the full without angling; perhaps enjoy it even more, giving the scene his undivided homage. What remains to leave this sport of the fine-tapered wand and the gossamer twine the most alluring on earth? Wherein lies the thrall? For thraldom it is of the most mastering character. A statesman has told me that losing a trout on which he has set his heart, he had lain down and bit the ground for chagrin.

To understand the charm of this pursuit we must disabuse our minds at the start of the notion that good sport simply means the killing of a number of trout. Just as little does a good day's hunting mean the killing of a number of foxes. I have taken with a dry fly close on twenty pounds weight of trout in beautiful condition from a choice stream on a fair May day, several of the fish weighing a pound and three-quarters apiece; but can recall many days and evenings steeped deeper in the glory of the thing, though they have not yielded a brace. The diplomacy of dry fly is so engaging. The angler often sees the trout distinctly in the exquisitely clear water on which, as a rule, the small floating fly is cast. The more he sees the more engrossing is the pursuit. This is why fish "Near and Fine" is more engaging from the angling epicure's point of view than the old maxim "Far and Fine." He notes the careful way in which the good trout in condition arises at natural flies on the surface of the stream, often declining those which flutter; discriminating nicely between different species; rarely, if food is plentiful, going out of his foot or two of chosen water to take a fly sailing down stream in another current.

When a tantalising, difficult, wary trout is marked down comes the great question. How to get your passable counterfeit to him to the very best advantage. Your artificial dry fly, when all is said in its favour is really an indifferent imitation of the gauzy dun or spinner, on which the trout is feeding. It may be refused presented never so deftly to the fish. The only chance lies in deftness. It must float right over the fish as the natural flies float otherwise he will sheer away and cease feeding or will take no notice of it after a first curious glance. To make it float naturally over the trout, the angler has to discover the exact spot to cast from. Too near—he exposes himself or his rod to the fish, which is gone that instant in affright, and may not return to rise again for many hours; too far—he is out of touch with the fish, cannot see precisely what it is doing, in what position lying. Then the delicacy—the fineness of the tackle—these add so to the cham. It has seemed to me that Pope's living picture of the spider, watchful in its web fits the dry fly angler:—

> The spider's sense, how exquisitely fine,
> Feels at each touch and lives along the line."

The dry fly angler lives along his line. The finger of his right have the rod those of the left are ever toying with the line. Fingers off the line was an old adage for fishers; but in this sport the fingers perpetually hover about it. It is only in the indescribable act—rather grossly called striking—a momentary thrill, that these fingers will leave it. Even, striking some will keep the fingers on the rod, hand on line, instead off suffering the winch or reel to do the work. Personally, I very often strike with my fingers on the line. With the rod of the dry fly angler, it is as with the billiard cue, the gun, the golf club—say the mashie; there are times when it seems in our hands to be the most awkward implement. Casting with it, on our awkward days we tie knots in the line or gut cast, crack off the flies, and fail utterly to get to the hard trout. But at other times a subtle sympathy exist between angler, rod and line. The whole—angler, rod, line, and floating fly—is just one piece. All trout seem possible to the man.

A large, suspicious trout, in clear, shallow water however, skilfully we stalk him and set the artificial fly on the water, is often highly fastidious. We may angle hours for the same trout—seen distinctly taking natural flies at the surface where he leisurely cruises about a few feet of space—and during this time live in anxious uncertainty whether we shall persuade him or not. And if we persude him, will the gossamer end of cast hold, will the tiny hook anchor itself securely? Save that the element of danger—without which Ruskin once wrote there could be no sense of sublimity—is wanting, the dry fly angler, pitted against the heavy trout in its element, goes into the fight like the barbarian in the Roman theatre armed with a weapon insignificant against a great beast unless directed with perfect adroitness.

So much for the game, the human excitement, the diplomacy, the skill of touch, the exceeding tenuity of the tackle, the hopes and fears and tears of the pursuit. A slow, quiet easy-going occupation, it is supposed to be by those who haven't the patience for angling! Perhaps it would be better for some of us if dry fishing were a little slower and more quieting. As it is, this pursuit, apart from scenery and Nature, is no sedative. It is a passion always, at times even a fever.

ORIGINAL VAGABONDS.

SIR F. TREVES DEVOTES HIS LIFE TO PIRACY.

Mr. Max Pemberton presided at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil, at which the principal guests were the Countess of Warwick, Sir Frederick Treves and Lieut.-General Sir John French.

The Chairman proposed "The Visitors."

Sir Frederick Treves respondingin a humorous vein alluded to the presence of Sir John French, and said he had thought it possible that General De Wet might be among the guests, as he was certainly a vagabond of original parts (laughter). It was an impressive sign of the times how much the standard of comfort among vagabonds had improved of late years. Vagabondage, be believed, was an indictable offence, but it was not indictable in this country unless the vagabond was without visible means of sustenance. This was certainly not the case among the Vagabonds present that evening (laughter). Personally he was one of the many who after reading a certain book years ago, had resolved to devote his life to piracy (laughter and cheers). To those Vagabonds who wandered in other lands, everyone was grateful. Some of them in their wanderings had led their readers into most delectable countries unknown to any traveller. They had carried their ships round most fantastic cape and into most delightful bays, and had cast their anchors in the most charming harbours (cheers).

Sir John French also replied. So much had been said and written of late, he said, about the army generally that the subject seemed to be worn threadbare, and he did not think it necessary to discuss the subject of ironclads, or the new rifle, or the relative merits of cavalry or mounted infantry. He was sure that the power of art and literature, so ably represented there at dinner, was as necessary and as useful to the army as to any other sphere of activity (cheers).

Mr. Arthur Diosy proposed "The Ladies."

The Countess of Warwick, in reply, asked her hearers to believe that ideals were worth living for. As to the "simple life" which had been written about lately, she liked to think that the capacity to enjoy was a part of the "simple life," as well as the capacity to renounce. She would appeal to her hearers, many of whom were women, on behalf of the children. Would her women hearers drop their conventional life and feel that their influence must be directed to the cause of the children? Would they drop their conventions, and try to realise that the great bulk of the inhabitants of this country had to be always thinking how their children should struggle on even to a mere existence? If they would do this as women and as mothers she felt sure that the Vagabond Club would be a great power in upraising the children of the poor of this country (cheers).

THE LADIES IN POSSESSION.

Trinity College, Dublin is grey and grim enough compared with its namesakes at Oxford and Cambridge; it knows nothing of the arts and graces which lend gaiety and colour to the English College life and especially in the summer. Yet on the 29th of April, its main court saw as curious a pageant as any University has yet known—so unfamiliar that it had the look of a masquerade. For suddenly and with a rush whole troops of the ladies to whom Oxford and Cambridge have conceded academic honours but denied academic status swooped down on the opportunity offered by the one University which in this matter has been logically consistent.

For, until last summer, Dublin University would have nothing to say to the ladies. It refused them everything. But when it made at last the concession—the right to share in whatever education is given to men, and to compete with men at all examinations, it said boldly that whatever lady qualified for a degree should get a degree; and it led off handsomely by conferring degrees "honor is causa" on two distinguished Irish women. As soon as the intention became public, a point was raised by the unrecognised graduates whom Oxford and Cambridge kept in a state between being and not being. Any graduate of these Universities could claim admission to a similar degree—ad eundem gradum—in Dublin. The question was whether Trinity would grant degrees to those who lacked nothing, but the ceremony of graduation in the sister Universities. It was decided in the ladies' favour, and at the "commencements" held in last June, half a dozen graduated "ad eundem" when the honorary degrees were conferred on Miss Jane Barlow and Miss Mulvary. At Christmas the fame of this had gone out and thirty-five claimed the privilege; at Shrovetide, fifteen more. But when the April commencements approached—generally a mere by-function—rumours spread of a terrific influx. Easter holidays offered an opportunity, and every post brought applications from ladies submitting their certificates, their testamurs—and their marriage lines. For, when a testamur spoke to the proficiency of Miss Jones it was necessary for Mrs. Smith to prove her identity with the lady of the testamur. In the end the number approached a hundred, and by noon on Saturday the 29th, the court was full of ladies. The place to which they were hurrying was a lecture-room provided, many readers will be glad to learn, with specially hired pier-glasses. I do not know whether the University tailors, on whom this dixent had thrown an embarrassment of prosperity kept an attendant on the spot, but a good many of the ladies showed uncertainty when they emerged as to whether their hoods were right side out. It was a stately sight to see the Lady Registrar—a new official in the history of Universities—marshal sixty A.A.'s and lead them across the square—ancient habit shaping the procession into a crocodile. Among the blue hoods went one figure gay as a parrot—a Doctor of Science, in her brilliant gown of red with green sleeves and green hood. The contingent of B. A.'s fetched later and marshalled to a separate place, was insignificant by comparision—barely thirty of them. For the M.A.'s stretched back over many generations of college life; there were some of the pioneers of women's higher education among them, and some who had waited twenty-five years for this day. Little wonder they praised the "chivalry" of the Irish University.

The ceremony in the examination hall was like other academic ceremonies, except in its absence of undergraduates; for it happened out of term, and there was a bare handful of youths to whistle and call on the Junior Protector to speak up. The traditional wit lost the chance of a lifetime, for it was droll enough to see a few poor males—two or three paltry ranks of them—amid this "monstrous regiment of women." He was missed, too, for the proceedings dragged out inevitably, since every one of the sixty M.A.'s had first to be admitted B.A., to go out by one door and sign a book then return by another, be presented, and enrolled a second time before writing herself finally "Magister Artium." In the midst there was a certain flurry because one lady, not understanding the necessity to return vinished from the scene. Tradition promptly made it an elopement but, anyhow, the clement Vice-Chancellor decided that she should have both degrees in consideration of her appearance and without regard to her disappearance.

Last of the ladies was Miss Skeat, with her pretty gown coming up for her Doctor's degree in Science; and well applauded she was, as she had a right to be. And as the assemblage dispersed the undergraduates cheered stoutly for Oxford and Cambridge—Cambridge had a claim to nine-tenths of the cheers, though. After this came a ceremonial lunch to the adopted aliens—and, to speak truth the College had a good reason to be hospitable. Each B. A. degree represented ten pounds poured into the College coffers, and each M.A. nearly twice as much—close on £1,500 in all. Statisticians have computed that if all the ladies, who are qualified avail themselves of the privilege the University will be the gainer by some £14,000. The chance only holds for four years—being offered only to those who have not had the opportunity of getting a degree by passing through Trinity; and it remains to be seen whether the influx will abate or continue. In the meantime it is pleasant to reflect that chivalry has its own reward, and that it is a great advantage for an academic institution like Trinity to have a man of business like Dr. Traill, the present Provost, at its head.—S. G. "Westminster."

REASONING CATS.

A book "Les Chats," by the late Madame Michelet (Flammarion: Paris), edited by M. Gabriel Monod, contains an anecdote told by Mr. Frederic Harrison. An old cat, with some very young kittens, felt she was dying. She could hardly walk, but she disappeared one morning carrying a kitten, and came back without it. Next day quite exhausted, she did this with her two other kittens and then died. She had carried each kitten to a separate cat, each of which was nourishing a family and accepted the new fosterling. "Can anything be wiser or more touching? This poor cat had memory, reflection, reason. Though wordless, she was as much a thinking creature as any man who makes his last will and testament. Other cats came with kind inquiries to visit a puss whose leg had been hurt in a rabbit trap. One of them having paid her visit went out caught a rabbit, and brought it back to the sufferer. What sportsman could do more?" Mr. Lang continues: "Cats dread death terribly. I had a nefarious old cat, Gyp, who used to open the cupboard door and eat any biscuits accessible. Gyp had a stroke of paralysis, and believed he was going to die. He was in a fright. Gyp was nursed back into health, as was proved when we found him on the roof of an outhouse with a cold boiled chicken in his possession. Nothing could be more human! Cats, like wild beasts, wish to die alone. A lady of my acquaintance met in a lane in Kensington an old dying cat, resolutely tottering northwards. She knew that he knew he was dying, and she knew where he wanted to go. Beside the lane is a place not built over, within palisades, and all overgrown with dock and burdock. So she picked the cat up, despite the remonstrances of a working-man, for a sick, strange cat is not to lippen to. She carried him to a hole in the palisade and he crept in for the purpose he knew, solitude and death." Here is another good cat story from the source already quoted:—

"Some cats are snobs, though not so many cats as dogs share this human infirmity. A lady had two cats; one was a drawing-room cat the other a common kitchen cat. Both simultaneously had kittens. The drawing-room cat carried her kittens downstairs to be nursed by the common kitchen cat, but every day she visited the nursery several times. She was not quite heartless, but she had never read Jean-Jacques Rousseau on the nursing of children and she was very aristocratic.

The Pasteur Institute is not exactly the place to which we would look for funny anecdotes, says the "Onlooker" but a curious incident occurred there a few days ago, which I can guarantee as it was related to me by Professor Metchnikoff himself. The famous scientist is at the present moment trying the effect of a new serum on some monkeys. Professor Metchnikoff noticing that one of the animals had caught a slight cold and was coughing gave it during several days a "hot grog." The cough disappeared and no more drinks were administered. For a whole day the monkey remained pensive and dreadfully out of temper and when on the day following he still had no grog, he started coughing violently. The Professor and his attendants not knowing whether the beast was shamming brought him his rum-punch. But no sooner had he started drinking it than a brother monkey, who for a long time had been watching the proceedings was suddenly seized with a cough that finished in a howl when he saw that the trick had not succeeded. The staff of the Pasteur Institute are still laughing over the incident, but the two monkeys are not.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, May 29.

General rain has fallen in on the South Burma Coast and in Assam. There has been local rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal and West Himalayas, and a few light scattered showers in East Satpuras and South Peninsula. Silchar reports 2 1/2 inches of rain, Mergui 2 inches, Monywa 1 1/2 inches, Moulmein, Narayenganj and Burdwan 1 inch, Chaibassa Sonemarg, Cochin 1/2 inch. Rain is probable in West and interior of Burma, Bengal and possible in Assam, Chota Nagpur, West Himalayas and South-West Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature		Rainfall	
April	Max.	Min.	Inches	Cents
27th......	86°	70°	...	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 29th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·683	NNW	11	91·6	80·9	97	......	8·95	— 3·08
Jask	29·579	ESE	11	92·3	79·2	85	.....	3·83	— 0·46
Muscat	29·622	Calm	2	103·2	88·5	42	.....	6·01	+ 2·90
Aden (23rd)	......	.....	...	......	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Lahore	29·546	Calm	3	110·9	85·3	34	.....	3·50	— 1·03
Sirsa	29·540	SW	12	114·3	93·1	35	......	2·96	+ 0·20
Delhi	29·544	S	6	106·2	89·2	37	.....	4·09	+ 0·13
Agra	29·546	SW	5	107·5	89·4	47	.....	4·18	+ 2·03
Cawnpore	29·589	E	5	103·4	84·8	63	......	4·31	+ 2·04
Allahabad	29·606	ENE	10	103·1	82·1	76	......	3·31	+ 1·96
Jhansi	29·582	SW	6	114·4	91·7	57	......	2·12	+ 0·02
Jacobabad	29·525	ENE	4	117·6	88·1	46	......	1·58	+ 0·31
Karachi	29·687	W	18	93·9	80·2	84	.....	3·31	— 1·70
Jeypore	29·6 8	WSW	8	113·2	86·1	32	.....	2·71	+ 0·67
Ajmere	29·662	NW	17	187·4	86·5	49	......	1·75	+ 0·27
Deesa	29·737	SW	17	112·1	79·0	66	.....	0·09	— 0·65
Ahmedabad	29·756	W	4	110·3	87·6	60	.....	0·06	— 0·63
Bhuj	29·727	WSW	2	100·3	78·0	86	.....	0·59	+ 0·03
Jamnagar	29·739	WS	14	[illegible]	78·2	62	.....	0·03	— 1·12
Dwarka	29·762	SW	18	88·9	81·3	83	......	0·37	......
Rajkot	29·762	WSW	17	107·4	75·7	85	....	0·04	— 0·68
Bhavnagar Para.	29·768	SW	13	110·2	79·0	68	......	0·52	— 0·31
Veraval	29·785	W	10	86·1	80·8	86	.....	0·00	— 0·71
Neemuch	29·693	SSE	17	102·5	80·7	62	......	0·64	— 0·77
Indore	29·722	W	13	104·1	79·6	63	.....	0·47	— 0·01
Saugor	29·613	WSW	15	108·5	85·1	33	....	1·20	— 1·71
Jubbulpore	29·620	SSW	5	110·5	83·1	45	0·02	1·51	— 1·60
Hoshangabad	29·655	WNW	7	109·6	83·2	53	0·07	0·78	— 1·51
Khandwa	29·695	NW	5	109·2	84·1	54	......	0·06	— 1·46
Raipur	29·560	WNW	7	110·8	90·4	25	......	4·60	+ 1·34
Nagpur	29·607	NW	9	114·1	85·0	23	.....	2·45	— 1·13
Amraoti	29·649	WNW	10	111·4	88·0	39	.....	0·47	— 2·28
Akola	29·685	NW	17	110·1	84·0	54	.....	0·32	— 2·38
Surat	29·778	WSW	13	94·7	81·1	68	.....	0·43	+ 0·03
Malegaon	29·704	W	16	107·3	76·9	36	.....	0·01	— 1·63
Bombay	29·818	WSW	7	91·5	81·6	73	.....	0·08	— 1·13
Poona	29·795	NW	19	100·0	71·4	6[illegible]	.....	1·69	— 1·41
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	NW	[illegible]	104·9	74·6	73	.....	0·04	— 2·76
Aurangabad	[illegible]	W	19	106·1	74·2	45	.....	0·05	.....
Sholapur	29·744	NW	14	106·2	78·4	76	.....	0·53	— 2·72
Ratnagiri	29·839	WNW	8	[illegible]	80·3	67	.....	0·04	— 1·53
Bijapur	29·766	W	13	103·4	73·7	73	.....	0·32	— 3·73
Belgaum	29·807	WSW	19	90·3	68·3	71	.....	3·85	— 2·61
Mormugoa	29·831	NNW	8	90·0	81·4	76	.....	1·16	— 2·95
Karwar	29·842	N	5	89·8	81·4	72	.....	2·39	— 2·75
Mangalore	29·843	Calm	4	89·9	79·4	80	.....	7·75	— 2·64
Calicut	29·841	WNW	9	87·7	77·2	84	0·03	3·75	— 9·13
Cochin	29·8 0	SW	[illegible]	87·8	75·6	91	0·70	13·71	—14·10
Bangalore	29·880	WSW	10	90·8	69·8	71	.....	6·48	— 3·12
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·675	NW	5	102·4	83·1	39	.....	5·12	+ 1·14
Masulipatam.	29·676	WNW	8	96·6	85·0	84	......	8·91	+ 0·22
Bellary	29·739	WNW	12	101·0	79·8	69	......	4·22	— 0·69
Cuddapa	29·714	W	6	103·7	87·0	57	......	1·22	— 6·35
Madras	29·676	W	9	103·0	84·5	62	.....	7·21	—15·06
Coimbatore	29·802	SW	7	88·9	73·1	84	.....	4·58	— 4·90
Trichinopoly.	29·751	WSW	9	106·1	79·8	68	......	6·29	— 7·89
Nagapatam	29·723	SW	12	103·2	79·0	61	......	20·76	—12·62
Colombo	29·866	SW	11	86·5	80·0	83	0·04	31·87	—19·58

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over nearly the whole country. A marked excess in pressure variations is observable along the coast from Colombo to Bombay and also in Gujarat and Lower Sind.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Colombo, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Aurangabad Poona, Malegaon Saugor Neemuch Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Bhuj Ajmere, and Karachi.

Temperature.—The day temperature is 6° in defect of normal at Masulipatam and 5° to 7° in excess at Negapatam, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Nagpur, Bhavnagar Para, Deesa, Jaipur, Jhansi and Sirsa, and the minimum 5° to 12° in excess at Amraoti, Raipur, Ahmedabad Ajmere, Jaipur, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Karachi, Dwarka, Jubbulpore Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Bijapur Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Madras and Colombo.

Rain.—Cochin reports about three-quarters of an inch and Colombo, Calicut, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore light showers.

Weather.—The baric gradients are rather steep in the extreme south and monsoon appears to be strengthening in Ceylon and the adjoining seas. Wind has shifted to south-west and the sky is overcast at Cochin. It seems from indications mentioned above that the monsoon is advancing on the South Malabar Coast.

Weather during the week ending 27th May in the Trades region:—

Mauritius.—Report not received.

Zanzibar.—Pressure was slightly in defect of normal. Winds were south-westerly and fairly normal in force. There was no rain and weather was normal.

Seychelles.—Pressure was normal. Seven inches of rain has fallen and south-east trades were strengthening daily during the week.

N. LESLIE
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—May 28.

10 p.m. ...... 84·1

MONDAY.—May 29.

6 p.m. ...... 82·8
10 a.m. ...... 87·9
2 p.m. ...... 89·8
4 p.m. ...... 89·3

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton, speaking at a mass meeting at Exeter on May 5, said that in granting a constitution to the Transvaal the Government felt it their paramount obligation not to act without caution in so momentous a matter. They had been rebuked for want of generosity, but ministers had been as generous as they felt it safe to be. They had given representative, but not responsible government. They had the best information available, and they felt that they had gone as far as they ought in the Constitution which they had given to the Transvaal. No colony had so soon been granted representative government. Canada waited 70 years for it. Australia, Natal, and Cape Colony were kept for long years without such liberties as the Transvaal now had within three years of a great race war. The people of Great Britain did not obtain responsible government until the time of William III. In the treaty of peace with the Boers a Constitution such as that now given was promised. No one then raised a murmur of discontent. Mr Lyttelton expressed the hope that the Opposition in their desire to gain party advantage would not commit themselves to promises which, should they get into power and gain information they might not now possess, they would find it inconvenient to grant. Mr. Lyttelton next referred to the great progress which, he said, had been made in the Transvaal under Lord Milner, and expressed the fear that under a Radical Government progress would possibly be slower. He mistrusted Radical policy generally, both in regard to foreign and home affairs. He twitted Radicals on their changed attitude in regard to the Aliens Bill and the Agricultural Rating Act. In these matters, said Mr. Lyttelton, they had run away. The efforts to create ill-filling between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain had failed, and he saw no reason to be disheartened as to the future of the Unionist Party.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, May 12.

A remarkable natural history incident is related by Alderman E. E. Phillips of Sydney House, Bath, an ex-Mayor of the city. At the rear of his abode in the Sydney Garden is a large rookery, and one morning the week he witnessed the assembling of about a hundred birds. They met on one tree, and appeared to hold a court-martial on three wrong-doers. Suddenly they fell upon the three victims, who dropped dead into the gardens below. One had a broken and lacerated wing, another a lacerated wound in the throat and a third a severe injury to the head. Mr. Phillips cannot say what the offence was, but he suspects that Mrs. Rock was at the bottom of it.

The New York "Evening Post" tells a story of publisher in Maina who issued 20,000 copies of a volume entitled "Natural History." His travellers returned with the report that it would not sell at any price. He stripped the book of its original covers and re-issued it with the title "God's Wonders in the Animal Creation." The change resulted in the sale of the whole of the first edition and a demand for a reprint.

A curious direction was left in the will of the late Mr. W. H. Mainwaring, of Carlton, in the Colony of Victoria. The property is to be divided into six equal parts and numbered. Numbers corresponding to the portions are to be placed in envelopes, which are to be drawn from a box by the testator's six children. Each one will retain the portion of the estate corresponding with the number drawn in the envelope.

Lady on tourist coach: "I say, driver, do serious accidents ever happen on these mountains?"

Driver: "Oh, yes, ma'am. Do you see that mountain up there?"

Lady: "Yes."

Driver: "Well, one day last year a party of ladies and gentlemen started from here to climb that mountain and we never saw them again."

Lady: "Indeed! What happened to them?"

Driver: "Oh! they went down the other side."—"People's Friend."

A coloured preacher in a Georgia settlement, the other day offered up the following prayer:—"Lawd we wants a blessin for ever one cept one; en dat one is a yalled nigger, what boarded de railroad train, in runned off wid de whole collection what wuz took up ter pay my salary wid! Lawd, please make de train jump de track—don't hurt de yuther passengers, but take off one leg fum dat nigger.

One of the West Coast land grafters, as the American term it, landed in the United States in 1850, a poor bucher boy, and has since got into his possession a territory of nearly 15,000,000 acres, or one-fifth the area of the United Kingdom!

A motorist was charged with recklessness in Glasgow streets (says "The Motor Cycle") and was said by one witness to be travelling at twenty miles an hour. When asked what experience of motors he possessed the witness replied; None but seeing them on the street, and getting out of their way.

An enormous number of letters from French people were received at the Hotel Bristol for the King. One letter was addressed, "To his Royal Highness Prince of Wales, King of England." A second letter bore the inscription "M. King of England" and yet another was addressed, "Milord Albert Edward VII. Incognito, Hotel Bristol."

It was at the late Sir John Barran's house that Mr. Gladstone made a new departure in speech-making. During a dinner there he delivered a long address to a single reporter, by whom the oration was given to the world.

A tradesman on the Ripley road, a butcher or a dairy-man, has the whole of his exposed goods spoiled by the inrush of a cloud of dust distinctly traceable to motor car travelling at 15 miles an hour, of which the number is taken. Is it to be believed (asks the "Times" in its motor notes) that, if the victim brought an action based upon the common law maxim, Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas, he would not succeed?

Mr. Andrew Lang, in Longman's advises the Authors' Society to look into the matter of copyright in the production of artificial flies and vows that a royalty of a penny a gross on Greenwell's Glories would have made a wealthy man of their inventor, the Rev. Canon Greenwell.

On the sands near Marske-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, the other day, a large crab was seen running along the beach with a sparrow in its claws. The crab had caught the bird by its leg, and so much was it struggling to get free, that once it lifted the crab several inches off the ground. The crab eventually let the bird go, and ran off.

Of the 1,832 exhibits in the Royal Academy, some 1,655 are by outsiders. Of the thirty-eight Academicians (for the two new ones have not yet had their diplomas signed), ten including Mr Abbey and Mr. Gilbert, are absentees. The remaining twenty-eight send ninety works in various kinds. Twenty-seven of the thirty Associates are represented, and contribute ninety works in all.

Readers of the Paris edition of the "New York Herald" must have grown rather tired of seeing reprinted in its columns nearly every day for over five years a letter, signed Old Philadelphia Lady asking the way to figure the temperature from Centigrade to Fahrenheit, and vice versa. After all these years Professor E. Ray Lankester comes forward with a reply to our Paris contemporary, in which he obligingly gives a lucid solution for the study on the old lady.

At the risk of inviting a salvo of hostile criticism, writes Dr. Andrew Wilson in the "Chronicle," I should say the average mortal who takes his whisky and soda (in moderation of course) is likely to be a healthier mortal than his neighbour who laps tea at all and every hour.

The King's Irish terrier, whose escapades in the Tuileries we recorded the other day, is to have a rival. Among the Royal luggage was a large basket, containing a splendid specimen of a French bulldog.

Mr. Cunningham, of Eaton, Indiana, has constructed the smallest engine in the world. Although it will stand upon a five-cent piece it is run by steam and moves at a remarkable speed.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" writes that at a convent school, at Forrest, near Brussels, a little girl of six was placed in a corner, with a placard round her neck inscribed, Child of the Devil, because she had brought her lunch wrapped up in the Petit Bleu, a Radical paper.

In England two men who meet upon a common social plane address each other by bare surnames as soon as they have decided that they are ready to carry on the acquaintance. But the dropping of the Mr. in America (says the "Chronicle") is almost as important as the drinking of Bruderschaft and the adoption of the second person singular in Germany. Many Englishmen have been worried by this little difference between national customs Shall we agree upon Free Trade in surnames?

A county match had been arranged, and one of the first batsmen was the owner of the field in which the game was being played. Presently he was palpably caught. "How's that?" "Out," said the umpire. "Out, am I," said the disgusted batsman. "Then out you all go out of my field!"—"Household Words."

The parcel-post agreement between Britain and America forbids one to send any post parcels containing (among other things) live animals, except bees in properly constructed boxes, and dead animals except insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried.

The Berlin railways are running special "tree-blossom" trains to the outlying districts to nable towndwellers to see the trees covered with new-born leaves.

The Municipal Council of Cassel, Germany, have determined, with the approbation of the Landtag, to impose a tax of ten marks on every householder—and, for the matter of that, on every lodger—who possesses a piano. It should prove a popular tax among the neighbours of the piano-owners. The tax "Musical Opinion" suggests, might be introduced into England with advantage, for it might be graduated, the learners paying a high rate, which might be reduced according as progress was made. Professionals might have only a nominal tax. The lodger's life would then become tolerable, and joy would reign in many suburban homes.

A little vanity is a good thing. Every woman should try, at all times, to look her very best. But it certainly must be discouraging to have your mirror tell you that your hair is gray when you are only thirty or fifty! Gray hair adds twenty years to the age. Why not look as young as you are, or even younger?

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ASSES IN THE CUSTOMS.

OFFICIAL STUPIDITY.

In a message from Hobart, published yesterday, says the "Melbourne Age" of May 6, it was stated that on some grounds or other supposed to be connected with the Immigration Restriction Act, a Glasgow manufacturer, who is blind, was by a customs officer denied permission to land at Hobart from the steamer Ruapehu, though he was a saloon passenger travelling with his daughter, and holding return tickets to Europe. When the matter was put before the Prime Minister in his capacity of Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Reid expressed incredulity as to the correctness of the statement. "The only conceivable part of the Immigration Act, he said, which could possibly apply to such a person as this blind merchant is sub-section B, section 3, which refers to immigrants likely to become a charge on the public or on any public or charitable institution. If this case ever really occurred and if the statements in the paragraph are correct all I can say is that some person in the Custom department is a consummate ass or has had some mental aberration, or has been in some grievous way misinformed. If there is any truth in the statements it shows how grave discredit may be brought upon acts of Parliament by persons who are not acquainted with their duties. I will go into the matter at once. I must say I altogether doubt that any officer of the Customs department has acted in this way. If one has done so he will be promptly dealt with."

A report appeared next day in the Hobart press that the Customs department prevented a wealthy gentleman from landing because he was blind. As a matter of fact he got ashore before the officials were aware of his arrival, and he has been permitted to go to Melbourne upon the shipping company's agents signing a bond for £100. The Customs department was unaware of the visitor's means when it objected to his staying in the Commonwealth, and, as a blind man is likely to become a burden on the State the authorities assert that they had no option but to take the action they did under the provisions of the act.

PATROL PANIC IN PARLIAMENT.

For a stolid race it is surprising how easily the Britisher loses his head. Many M. P.'s at the present moment are entirely off their mental balance owing to one or two recent motor accidents. Although one swallow does not make a summer, one Markyate incident has been magnified by the public and "scare M.P." into a wholesale massacre. Had a battalion of motor-cars charged into a crowd, killing hundreds and injuring thousands, the outcry of Press and public could not have been more sensational. The truth is, as a nation we are growing too sensational and hysterical. There is a perfect craze for panics and scares, that levelheadedness which was once the Briton's boast has been replaced by a morbid love of exaggeration. Meanwhile that champion life destroyer, the horse, laughs in his sleeve—or his forefoot—at the manner in which public attention has been diverted from the overwhelming number of accidents caused by himself to the comparatively few arising from motor cars. Last year in the Metropolis alone 120 deaths and injuries to 5 332 persons were caused by horses and horse-drawn vehicles. Of these the newspapers took comparatively slight notice. In fact, death by a horse is so common, and consequently has so little news value from the journalistic point of view, that it is rarely regarded as interesting enough to print. On the other hand a large section of the Press has been indulging during the past two or three weeks in judicial utterances on motor cases as yet untried. And many journals have, against all precedent and justice, condemned, hanged, and quartered motorists whose cases have not yet been called and who have not even been committed for trial. The unfortunate result of all this panic and scare both in the Press and Parliament is that a determined effort will be made to make the already stringent Motor Act of 1903 still more oppressive. The Act is severe enough to meet all contingencies, and motorists as a body to avoid further restrictions should drive with care and moderation lest panic legislation may frame for the sins of the few a fresh Act which will weigh very heavily on the courteous and considerate many. Each car-owner should impress upon his driver the lesson that bad road manners will lead to dismissal. Nobody should pass over the least carelessness or lack of courtesy in his chauffeur. A professional driver may previously have been in the employ of a scorcher or road-hog. Evil communications corrupt good manners. And when engaging a driver his employer should let him thoroughly understand that he intends his garage and all that appertains to it to be conducted on gentlemanly lines. Unless more consideration than at present is shown by the average driver, in the existing state of the public and political mind, motorists, as a class, stand in very real danger of panic legislation.—"Motoring Illustrated."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	16
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	10	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	12	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	13	13	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	8	7	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	53	51	146
Total plague deaths to date	291,831	246,524	
Same date last year	12	15	79

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	3

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES

THE system of Field Artillery brigades, implying the creation of complete units under command of lieutenant-colonels introduced an important change of which the effect cannot yet be finally appreciated. The former artillery brigades were grouped for recruiting and administrative purposes and practically the batteries were independent, and the new arrangement, which is being progressively introduced, although welcomed by officers from the social point of view, raises some doubt as to its ultimate effect. The brigade of artillery is practically a regiment, and it may be questioned whether the majors commanding batteries are likely in the future to hold exactly the important positions they have held in the past. Under the old system the major has been responsible for the efficiency of his battery, and, it is very important that the new system should not diminish that responsibility. In these days the division of batteries into sections and subsections is such as to demand the exercise of independent command and it is highly important that battery commanders should be able to fight their batteries as separate units with the greatest effect. The dispersion of guns and the intelligent concealment of them implies independent initiative, and this matter is, therefore, more important than ever. At the same time there is no reason why the brigade system should necessarily operate adversely to this responsibility, and we can imagine for purposes of tactical direction signalling and general control it may possess merits. At the present time it may be described to some extent, as under trial. Until quite recently, even the brigade commander had no voice in the conduct of battery practice, or the preparation of schemes for it, and even now the share of responsibility is slight and undetermined.

The Duke of Connaught had some encouraging things to say at the Royal Academy banquet, but owing to his official position, he was very careful not to express any opinion as to the present situation of the army in regard to administrative matters. It is easy to conceive that his Royal Highness cannot be well contented with some things prevailing at headquarters. He has, however, been visiting some outlying stations of the Army, and he told his hearers that he had returned from a tour of inspections in the Soudan Egypt, and our Mediterranean stations well pleased with the state of efficiency in which he found his Majesty's troops in those parts of the world. Lord Cromer told him that all the administrative posts in the Egyptian Soudan are at this moment occupied by military officers, and there is nothing but praise for the manner in which they carry out their orders. They have but one idea at heart, and that is their duty. This is the sentiment that animates the Army, and whatever changes may take place, the Duke was right in saying that officers will loyally carry out whatever instructions are given to them. Their duties, he said are much heavier than they used to be, but they will not shrink from the larger responsibilities entrusted to them and from the larger amount of work expected from them. The artists were displeased at the unpicturesque and ugly garb in which the Army is dressed, which as the Duke of Connaught told them, is the effect of long-range guns and smokeless powder, but he did not think it mattered what the colour of a man's coat was, so long as his heart was sound.

The reorganisation of the Indian Army is the subject of an analysis in the official "Revue Militaire des Armees Etrangeres" which is appreciative. Like a prudent organiser, says the writer, Lord Kitchener, who had given proofs of his qualities in Egypt and South Africa, did nothing to destroy the edifice which was confided to him, his object being to strengthen the weak points, and he began by changing the sources for recruiting the Army, and, with improving its command and training. The organisation was provisional and the "Revue Militaire" finds it difficult properly to appreciate the system in these conditions, since it thinks the grouping of stations and brigades does not correspond in number or distribution with the composition corresponding to formations for times of war. The "Revue" translates our article of November 26 dealing with the question. The conclusion is that from the distribution of the railways which unite the Afghan frontier with the Indus and the interior of India, it is easy to see that an army, in case of conflict with Russia, could anticipate the enemy on the line of the Hindu-Kush, Kabul and Kandhar, thus holding the heads of the valleys tributary to the Indus, which constitute the only possible line for the invasion of India. In these conditions, and having regard to the very difficult nature of the country from the plateau of the Pamirs to Baluchistan, the effective available appears sufficient to break up the offensive of an army greatly superior in numbers.

The examiners of the Education Department connected with the Army have remarked on the excellence of the papers written by soldiers in India in connection with the examination in December, 1904, for first class certificates of education. In arithmetic, the papers from India were the best the examiner had ever seen, the high percentage of marks given being highly creditable. There was a manifest improvement in the work done by candidates in Ceylon, and also in South Africa, the results in Bloemfontein being excellent. Of home schools with ten or more candidates, Working was best, with an average of 80·3 marks. The number of first-class certificates gained, though in excess of the number in any previous year, amounts to only [illegible]8·0 per cent. of the establishment.

Speaking at Emsworth the other evening, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty dealt with two points, which are of considerable interest at the present juncture. He said he did not think that at any time during the hundred years that have elapsed since the battle of Trafalgar was fought and won had the British Navy been so strong and so prepared for war as it is at the present moment. Moreover, while the Board of Admiralty had been able to increase the strength of the Fleet, they had also effected great economies, and this result he considered to be due partly to the changed conditions of the distribution of the Fleet and partly to the lessons, which we had derived from the naval campaign in the Far East. The second point upon which he touched, was the new programme of construction, and he is stated to have said that the Admiralty were preparing to lay down at Portsmouth a battleship more powerful than any the world has yet seen. "In this ship would be embodied the result of the lessons learned from the war, and it was in order that these lessons might be considered and their teaching embodied in the designs of our new warships that the Admiralty had made a lull in new construction." To this he added the statement, which we take to be the official announcement of a policy which has for some time been expected to be brought into active operation, that the Admiralty would return to the practice of having all repairing work done in the dockyards.

From other sources come reports, meagre in detail but none the less remarkable as to the anticipated design of the Dreadnought. The displacement will not exceed 18,000 tons, says one report, although in another direction 20,000 tons has been named as the likely figure. There seems, however, to be a consensus of opinion in favour of the lower figure. Her lines are it appears, to be very full, and her freeboard will be even higher than that in the existing battleship types. She will therefore present a larger target to the enemy, but to counterbalance this we are told she is to have an enormous battery. Eight 12in. and ten 9,2in. guns will be carried, the heavier pieces being mounted for in pairs in two barbettes fore and aft, and the remaining four each in a turreted gun house" at the angles of the main deck. The 9·2in. guns will be placed five on each broadside but of the size and numbers of smaller pieces no information is vouchsafed. If, however, the above description be correct, it is obvious that the Dreadnought will have a most formidable broadside fire from her main armament alone, the weight of metal from each side at one discharge being 6.200lb. It is hardly exaggeration to call such a vessel a floating fortress. No details as to the thickness of the armoured protection are given, nor are the speed and horse-power mentioned, but it is evident that on the displacement these must be rather lower than has latterly been the case with battleships. At any rate it may be judged from Mr. Leep's remarks that the "moderate dimensions" school find no warm advocates in the present Board of Admiralty.

The accident to the destroyer Syren is one of those incidents which must necessarily arise occasionally in manœuvres of the description which were being carried out at the time. Much as we may regret the occurrence, it is fortunate that it was unattended by loss of life, and that the inquiry will only have to take into consideration the amount of blame, if any due to the officers for hazarding their ship. From the accounts of the accident it would appear that a flotilla of twenty-one destroyers in two divisions was engaged in attempting to force an entrance into the harbour at Berehaven and to repel the attack respectively., In the course of one of the dashes for the eastern entrance to the harbour, when the vessels were streaming at a high rate of speed the Syren ran on to the Dog Rock, a reef which lies a few hundred yards off the east end of Bere Island, between the island and the lighthouse of Roancarrig. This reef is visible for 200ft, at low water, and is partially visible at high water, and it remains, therefore, for the court of inquiry to discover how the Syren came to run on to the rock. The flotilla was in command of Rear-Admiral A. L. Winsloe in the Sapphire, and a report of the accident was promptly telegraphed to Rear-Admiral Angus Macleod, who despatched lighters from Queenstown in tow by the cruiser Æolus, in order that the wrecked destroyer may be got into dock at Haulbowline, if possible.

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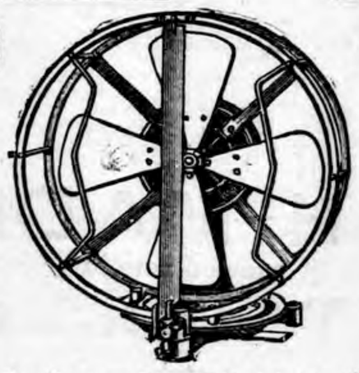

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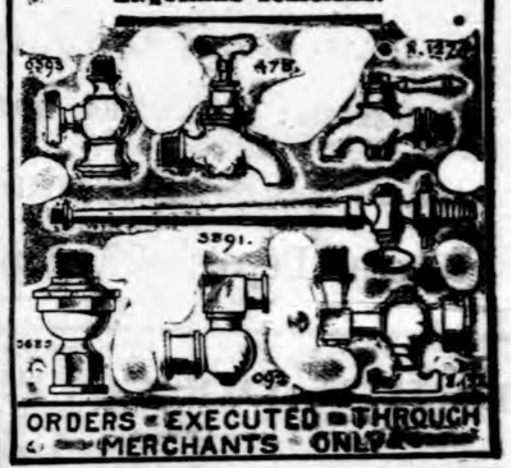

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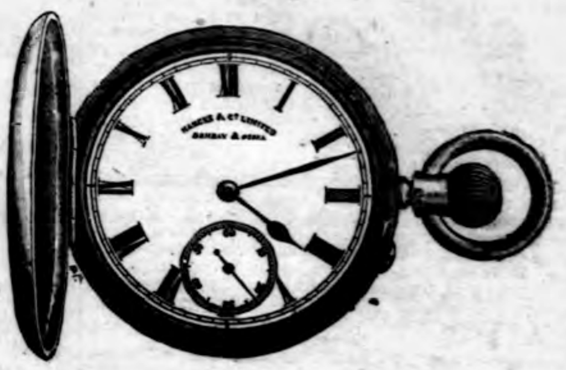
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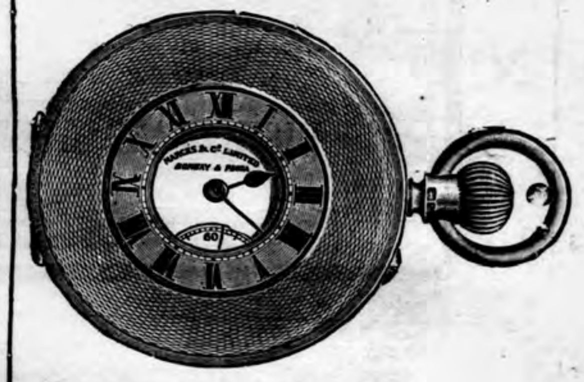
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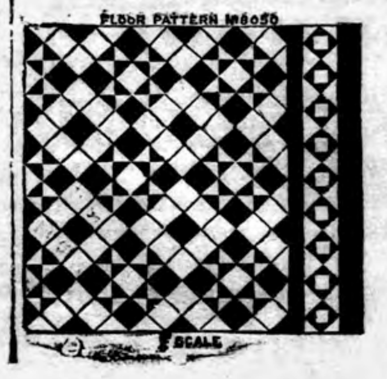
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